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Senate

(Legislative day of Thursday, March 31, 2022)

The Senate met at 3:00 p.m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Eternal God, our light and salvation, You have invited us in Psalm 50:15 to call You in the day of trouble, and so we are here. We thank You that prayer is a key to unlock the arsenal of Your power, mercy, and grace. Because of prayer, we remain confident that You are still in control of our troubled world.

As we see a nightmare unfolding in Ukraine, we ask You to deliver the Ukrainian people from this season of despotism, desperation, destruction, and death.

Lord, continue to use our Senators to accomplish Your purposes on Earth.

We pray in Your majestic Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that I be recognized at 5 p.m.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

(Mr. HICKENLOOPER assumed the Chair.)

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KING). Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The majority leader is recognized.

NOMINATION OF KETANJI BROWN JACKSON

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, this week, the U.S. Senate will commence the final stage—the final stage—of confirming Judge Ketanji Brown Jackson as the 116th Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.

It is a joyous and history-making moment for the Senate as 115 individuals have come before this Chamber for consideration to the highest Court in the land, but none—none—were like Judge Jackson. Like many before her, she is brilliant; she is esteemed and highly accomplished, but never—never before—has the Supreme Court had a Black woman bear the title of “Justice,” and she will pave the way for others to follow in her example.

Not long from now, the Senate Judiciary Committee will conclude their markup of Judge Jackson’s nomination by voting to report her out of committee. Chairman DURBIN has adjusted the schedule to make sure all members are able to vote, but the process is moving forward. There is no question—no question—that Judge Jackson deserves a strong bipartisan vote in committee; but, sadly, despite the judge’s qualifications, the Republicans on the committee have made clear that not one of them will vote to report her out of committee.

If the Judiciary Committee does reach a deadlocked vote later today, I

will move as soon as I can to have the Senate hold a discharge vote so that her nomination can be considered by the full Senate.

It is obvious, in listening to Republicans, that their objections are entirely unserious. Many who label Judge Jackson as “radical” and “far left” today conveniently ignore that she received bipartisan support not once, not twice, but three times in this Chamber, including by voice vote. They also fail to mention that Judge Jackson commands strong support from across the political spectrum, from conservative judges to the Nation’s largest police unions to a long list of former colleagues who say she is nothing short of the best of the best.

Republicans in committee have ignored, in other words, the plain facts of Judge Jackson’s record, and that is deeply disappointing. Judge Jackson is a brilliant and historic nominee, and her elevation as the first Black woman to the U.S. Supreme Court should bring the Senate together.

Let’s be clear: Despite Republican opposition, Judge Jackson has enough votes to get confirmed to the Supreme Court on a bipartisan basis. The Senate is going to keep working until she is confirmed.

Once Judge Jackson is out of committee, I will file cloture on her nomination as quickly as possible and, in doing so, set in motion a process that will set up a final confirmation vote by the end of this week. I hope both sides can work together to advance her all-but-certain confirmation through the Senate without delay.

Once again, I want to finish by commending Judge Jackson for conducting herself brilliantly and unassailably during the entire confirmation process. It is not easy to be thrown suddenly and abruptly into the national spotlight and have every detail of your life scrutinized. It is even harder to then

• This “bullet” symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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engage in marathon sitdowns with nearly every Senator in this body in just a few weeks, and it is nothing short of herculean to endure 3 days of lengthy and, at times, deeply unfair and mendacious questioning before the Judiciary Committee—with the eyes of the Nation upon you.

But 6 weeks after her nomination was announced, Judge Jackson has proven that she is up to the task before her. She has shown that she merits the title of “Justice,” and from this moment on, the Senate will not stop working until we finish the work of confirming Judge Jackson to the U.S. Supreme Court.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE SENATE

Now, Mr. President, on other Senate business, this week, the confirmation of Judge Jackson to the Supreme Court remains the highest Senate priority by far, but Senate Democrats will continue our work to lower costs for the American people.

Last week—little noticed but quite important—the Senate passed bipartisan ocean shipping reform, spearheaded by Senators KLOBUCHAR and THUNE and CANTWELL. This is very significant and much-needed legislation that will reduce costs for the American people by unclogging our ports from Los Angeles to New York to Savannah to Seattle. These backlogs have caused not only great harm for American exporters trying to send their products out in the world; it has also skyrocketed the price of goods coming into the country, and, ultimately, American consumers pay that price. I commend my colleagues for getting this important bill done.

This week, the Senate is also close to entering a conference committee with the House to finalize our jobs and competitiveness act; and tomorrow, Chair CANTWELL will turn the focus of the Commerce Committee to an urgent matter for the American people: ensuring transparency in petroleum markets.

We all know that big oil companies are dramatically expanding corporate stock buybacks and reporting record profits while Americans struggle with higher gas prices. Just today—this is so confounding, so upsetting—ExxonMobil indicated that its profits this quarter will be its highest since 2008. And what are they going to do with this surplus cash? They announced, in the coming months, they will spend \$10 billion on corporate stock buybacks. According to Bloomberg, oil and gas companies’ stock buybacks were up 2,000 percent in the fourth quarter of last year. Using that to enhance worker productivity? Nope. Using that to do something some people might object to, increasing exploration for oil and gas? Nope. Lining the pockets of their shareholders and their corporate executives in stock buybacks, which do nothing—absolutely nothing—to advance the American economy or to deal with the oil prices.

Maybe they should think instead of giving the money to shareholders, they should give money to their customers, give it back, by lowering the price.

It is the latest reminder of a disturbing trend with the oil and gas companies. As the price of gas goes up and as Americans are struggling more and more to keep up, the Nation’s largest oil companies are up to their eyeballs in massive profits and then use that money for unproductive stock buybacks, which, if anything, increase income inequality at a time when the country needs to decrease it.

There is something deeply incongruous and wrong about seeing the largest oil companies and gas companies in the world drench top executives and wealthy shareholders in cash while Americans are struggling at the pump. I thank Chair CANTWELL for holding tomorrow’s hearing so we can provide accountability, transparency, and relief, hopefully, for the American people.

CORONAVIRUS

Mr. President, finally, on COVID. Very briefly, over the last few days, my Democratic colleagues and I continue talks with Senator ROMNEY and Republicans, working all hours of the night and into the weekend. I will have more to say on this matter shortly.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

LABOR MOVEMENT

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, let me begin by congratulating the workers at Amazon in Staten Island, NY, who, for the very first time, were able to win a union organizing campaign against that giant corporation, which is owned by Jeff Bezos, the second wealthiest person in America.

Amazon spent over \$4 million in trying to defeat the union organizing drive in Staten Island and in Bessemer. The independent union, the Amazon Labor Union, had almost no money at all for their grassroots campaign but ended up with 55 percent of the vote.

Congratulations, Amazon Labor Union, for your extraordinary and important victory.

(Ms. DUCKWORTH assumed the Chair.)

Madam President, I also want to congratulate the workers at Starbucks for their incredible union organizing efforts.

Starbucks has coffee shops in some 15,000 locations all across America, and until a few months ago, none of them were organized. Then, in December, workers in two shops in Buffalo, NY, voted to join a union, and that union organizing effort at Starbucks is spreading like wildfire all across the country. In fact, last Friday, workers in New York City successfully voted to form the first Starbucks union roastery and 10th union Starbucks coffee shop in the country. And in the coming weeks and months, Starbucks workers in some 170 other coffee shops in 27 States will be holding union elections.

What makes these union victories so impressive is that from start to finish, they were accomplished by a grassroots movement with very little financial resources.

Now, why is it important that we support these union organizing efforts at Starbucks and in other companies throughout the country? The answer is pretty simple. We live in a time of massive income and wealth inequality, where CEOs make 350 times more than the average worker, where two people—two people—own more wealth than the bottom 42 percent of Americans.

We live in a time where the billionaire class is becoming much, much wealthier, while real weekly wages for American workers are \$40 lower today than they were 49 years ago. In fact, we are seeing more income and wealth disparity now than we have seen in 100 years. And what we are witnessing is a massive, massive transfer of wealth from working families and the middle class to the top 1 percent—people on top doing phenomenally well, while millions and millions of working-class families are falling behind. And that has been going on for almost 50 years.

According to the RAND Institute, since 1975, 50–5–0—trillion dollars in wealth has been redistributed from the bottom 90 percent to the top 1 percent. Now, I know we don’t talk about it too much in corporate media; we don’t talk about it too much on the floor of the Senate, but that is an astounding reality, and that is a reality that we have got to address. It is not acceptable that since 1975, \$50 trillion in wealth has been redistributed from the bottom 90 percent to the top 1 percent.

Listen to this, which really says it all. During this terrible pandemic, where we have lost almost a million American lives, when thousands of essential workers died—people going to work and had no choice about it—during that entire period, some 700 billionaires in America became nearly \$2 trillion richer.

Today, multibillionaires like Elon Musk, Jeff Bezos, and Richard Branson are off taking joyrides on rocket ships to outer space, buying \$500 million superyachts, and living in mansions with 25 bathrooms. That is what is going on with the people on top. But for working families, there is a continuous struggle to pay the rent, to provide healthcare, and to make sure their kids are able to get a decent education.

Let us be very clear. It is not just income and wealth inequality that we are talking about; it is economic and political power—power—power.

In America today, just three Wall Street firms—Black Rock, State Street, and Vanguard—control assets of over \$21 trillion, which is essentially the GDP of the United States, the largest economy on Earth. Can you imagine that?

Now, I know we don’t talk about it, but you have got three Wall Street firms that control assets equivalent to the GDP of the United States, the largest economy on Earth. That is power.

And these firms have power over hundreds and hundreds of corporations in every sector of our society and many millions of workers.

So why do we want to see the trade union movement grow? Why do we want to see more and more workers entitled to negotiate decent contracts? The answer is pretty obvious, and it is because unions provide better wages, benefits, and working conditions for their members. That is what unions do—not complicated.

In fact, union workers make, on average, wages that are about 20 percent higher than their nonunion counterparts. They also have much better healthcare benefits and far better pension plans than nonunion employees. That is why it makes sense to join a union and why it makes sense for us to do everything that we can to grow the trade union movement in this country.

I know there are some folks out there who are not union members, and they are saying: Well, it doesn't really impact me.

You are wrong. It does—because when unions gain better wages and better benefits, it means that companies in the nonunion sector have got to begin to some degree to match them. So when wages go up for union workers, they go up for all workers in this country.

Further, unions give workers some degree of control over their work lives and make them more than just cogs in a machine. Today, millions and millions of people go to work, and they have no power whatsoever about what happens to them on the job. They can be fired arbitrarily. They can learn that they have to come to work the next day, when they thought they had that day off, and they have no say in any of that. So what unions do is end the ability of companies being able to arbitrarily fire workers for any reason and to impose any schedule that they want on their employees. In other words, unions give workers some degree—some degree—of control over their work lives.

Similarly, when large corporations have enormous political power through the many billions of dollars they spend on lobbying, on campaign contributions to both political parties, and on advertising, unions have the capability—because there are many millions and millions of people involved—to fight back and create a legislative agenda here in Washington and in State capitals that work for all Americans and not just the few.

What these recent union victories tell me is that working people all over this country are sick and tired of being exploited by corporations that, today, are making recordbreaking profits. They are sick and tired of billionaires like Jeff Bezos and Howard Schultz—the founder of Starbucks—becoming obscenely richer during the pandemic while they, the workers, put their lives on the line working for inadequate wages, inadequate benefits, and unfair working conditions and schedules.

Let us be clear. If you think that the union victories—recent victories—at Amazon and Starbucks are an aberration, you would be sorely mistaken. During the last year, I have been proud to work with and stand in solidarity with courageous workers all across this country who have been on strike or who are engaged in union organizing efforts. I am talking about the United Auto Workers which went on strike at John Deere in Iowa, Illinois, and Kansas to protest against massive cutbacks to retirement benefits and totally inadequate pay raises. I am talking about the United Steelworkers that went on strike at Special Metals in West Virginia—a company owned by Warren Buffett, worth \$127 billion. They were on strike to fight for decent wages and decent benefits.

I am talking about bakery workers who went on strike at Kellogg's, Nabisco, and the Jon Donaire ice cream cake factory in California, fighting for justice, dignity, and respect.

I am talking about the United Mine Workers who are still on strike at Warrior Met in Alabama, a company owned by BlackRock, the largest Wall Street investment firm in this country, managing \$10 trillion in assets.

I am talking about United Food and Commercial Workers who went on strike at the King Soopers grocery store chain owned by Kroger's in Colorado.

I am talking about graduate students and adjunct professors at MIT who are waging a strong union organizing effort on that campus.

Today, I want to continue to express my support and admiration for these workers who are not only organizing for themselves and for their coworkers but, in fact, are organizing for all of us, because when you have a strong union movement in this country, you stand the possibility of having a strong middle class.

While we may not hear much talk about the struggles of the working class in communities all across this country, what we should be clear on is that these struggles are real and are gaining momentum.

The union struggles that we are witnessing have taken place against corporate greed, which determine whether or not workers in our country have decent wages, decent benefits, and decent working conditions. It really is, I have to say, a bit obscene to take a look at these companies, owned by some of the wealthiest people in this country, who are becoming much, much richer, and all the while, they are trying to lower wages and take back benefits. It really is absolutely disgraceful.

So, Madam President, as a strong defender of the trade union movement, what I understand is that when unionized workers do well in raising the bar for economic and social justice, we all do well. Their success is our shared success. And, as I said a moment ago, make no mistake about it, we will never have a strong middle class in this

country, with decent wages and decent benefits, where workers can afford to pay the rent and send their kids to college and take a few weeks off with paid vacation—that is not going to happen unless and until we have a strong labor movement in this country.

This is the bottom line: In the year 2022, the United States and, in fact, the rest of the world face two very distinct political paths.

On one hand, there is a growing movement toward oligarchy, in which a small number of incredibly wealthy and powerful billionaires own and control a very significant part of the economy and exert enormous influence over the political life of our country, and that is precisely what we are seeing today. The rich get richer, and with their wealth, they buy and sell politicians, put huge amounts of money into the political process, huge amounts of money into lobbying, huge amounts of money into TV ads and other ways to influence people.

So that is one direction that this country can continue to move in, but there is another direction. That other direction is opposition to oligarchy and corporate greed, and it is the creation of a movement of working people and young people who are today, in ever increasing numbers, fighting for justice—economic justice, racial justice, social justice, environmental justice—and they are fighting for justice in a way that we have not seen in years. It is that growing trade union movement that makes me so very hopeful for the future of this country, and it is a movement that I hope all of us will strongly support.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

MOTION TO DISCHARGE

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, pursuant to S. Res. 27, the Judiciary Committee being tied on the question of reporting, I move to discharge the Judiciary Committee from further consideration of Ketanji Brown Jackson, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the provisions of S. Res. 27, there will now be up to 4 hours of debate on the motion, equally divided between the two leaders or their designees, with no motions, points of order, or amendments in order.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

TOXIC EXPOSURE

Mr. MORAN. Madam President, I come to the floor this Monday afternoon to speak about the importance of

our committee, a committee that the Presiding Officer serves on, and the importance of passing toxic exposure legislation to deliver the right care and the right benefits to the right veterans in the most veteran-friendly way possible—to deliver the right benefits to the right veterans in the most veteran-friendly way possible.

Our military men and women are willing to sacrifice much for our country. We must match that level of commitment by crafting thoughtful and effective solutions to make certain we provide the best outcomes, care and treatment, and benefits for those who have served our Nation.

In the past 2 years, I have heard testimony from nearly every veteran service organization emphasizing the importance of fixing the process the VA uses to provide healthcare and benefits to toxic-exposed veterans and the need to grow our knowledge to help care for the toxic wounds of war.

There have been calls for Congress to act more quickly, and I respect those calls. Our committee hears those calls. We are in lockstep on the challenge here and the need for a solution that is veteran centric. There is bipartisan consensus on the Committee on Veterans' Affairs that a phased approach—delivering healthcare now and reforming the benefits system next, in fact, as we go now—is the most effective pathway forward.

The Senate has already acted on the first step, and we are actively participating and partnering with the Department of Veterans Affairs on the second.

Senator TESTER, the chair of the Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and I have been working together to craft a fair and transparent process for toxic-exposed veterans, beginning with the Health Care for Burn Pit Veterans Act, which unanimously passed the Senate and was sent to the House in February. This bill remains the quickest way to make certain that sick veterans who are suffering from the effects of exposure to toxic substances are immediately eligible for lifesaving healthcare.

For 6 weeks—for 6 weeks—this bill has sat in the House of Representatives rather than being sent to the President's desk to start making an impact on those sick and ailing veterans.

President Biden has called in March—I think it is March 12—called for the House to pass this legislation and is committed to signing it into law.

This legislation was cosponsored by every single member of the Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and each of my Senate colleagues showed their support of this legislation by voting yes. This legislation was crafted by the efforts between Senator TESTER and I and members of the Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs. The VA Secretary has stated this bill would deliver outcomes that he cannot achieve without congressional action.

Again, the President called for this bill to be sent to his desk, so he can

sign it, and last week, at a hearing before our committee, Secretary McDonough reiterated both of these facts, underscoring the need for action. However, the House has yet to take up this important piece of legislation and, rather, sent us the PACT Act. While the PACT Act includes the critical Health Care for Burn Pit Veterans Act, signaling broad support—again, signaling broad support in the House for this legislation, it also includes late additions that lack adequate review and provisions that will stretch the VA beyond its operational capacity, making it uncertain that veterans will be able to quickly access the benefits.

The PACT Act needs to be amended. Secretary McDonough said as much before our committee last week. During that testimony, I learned about ways the PACT Act needed to be amended, and I heard about the importance of incorporating the results of the VA's ongoing pilot model, designed to determine how to better address the healthcare needs and benefits of our veterans.

If Congress acts too hastily and legislates prematurely—again, it is hard to envision a Congress ever acting too hastily. We are slow in what we do, and I again understand the need for quick action, but if we do legislate prematurely, we could end up with a situation similar to what veteran caregivers are now experiencing.

In the MISSION Act, we passed legislation giving veteran caregivers greater opportunities to care for those family members, but that system, as we saw in a hearing just a few weeks ago, is not working for veterans, and witness testimony before our committee is among the most compelling that we have ever had about the faults of the way that legislation is being implemented by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

A caregiver of a post-9/11 Army vet stated about the Comprehensive Assistance for Family Caregivers program.

The program should have been a blessing. However, the program has become unpredictable, stressful, and, frankly, dehumanizing.

I invite those who did not view this hearing to find it and watch to see a glimpse of the future we are seeking to avoid by making certain we get this right.

The VA developed its pilot model last year to evaluate and implement presumptions for service-connection resulting in the establishment of 12 presumptions for respiratory ailments thus far. The Secretary has cited the collaboration among the best scientists to devise and execute this model.

Its potential has been demonstrated, and we should continue to review it in its entirety and allow for the process to conclude, which is to happen very shortly. The legislation we pass should not fail to take into account the work that is going on at the Department of Veterans Affairs utilizing input from veterans and the science and medical expertise of others.

The VA concluded this pilot last week, and I look forward to examining this pilot in depth to help improve legislation while mitigating disruptions to the VA's work in caring for all of our veterans. Whether statutory or regulatory, reform must establish a consistent threshold of scientific evidence, and the decision-making process must be transparent for all who were involved in the care of veterans.

Veterans who are sick and suffering have waited long enough, and they should be able to access healthcare without further delay. And when the Department completes its ongoing work, Congress can then meet the needs of veterans with the benefits they deserve.

When our men and women suffer the consequences of military service, it is our responsibility—it is our responsibility—to see that they receive the healthcare and benefits they earned. It is the right thing to do, and it is the cost of going to war. We have no option.

I highlight this for my colleagues, ask the House to proceed in passage of the legislation we sent them with unanimous consent, and I look forward to an expeditious resolution of the process the Department of Veterans Affairs is going through to make sure we know all the facts so that the legislation is right and we avoid pitfalls we have seen in other circumstances.

And with that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

UKRAINE

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, over this last weekend, the world saw a much clearer picture about the atrocities being committed by Russian forces in Ukraine.

As Russian troops withdrew from certain areas in the north, around Kyiv, Ukrainian forces are moving into these cities for the first time in weeks.

In Bucha, a city just north of Kyiv, devastating images showed the carnage from the Russian occupation. Photos showed burned-out apartment buildings, bodies lining the streets, and mass graves. It appears that some of the victims died execution style, with their hands tied behind their backs.

The world can be under no illusion about Putin's barbarity. Russian forces have targeted residential neighborhoods, humanitarian evacuation routes, and even a bread line. The discovery of hundreds of dead civilians in Bucha underscores the urgent need to hold Putin accountable for his crimes and to help the Ukrainians defend their country.

Of course, people around the world have united in condemnation of Putin's heinous actions, but those statements must be accompanied by further action. Putin really doesn't care whether we like him or not. He has his own plans and his own aims.

We need to take additional actions that impose even greater costs on Russia. Following Russia's unprovoked invasion, the United States and our allies

imposed powerful sanctions on Russian businesses and oligarchs and cut off Russian banks from the global financial system.

The goal, of course, is to make it impossible for Putin to fund his war machine. And in the beginning, the results were encouraging. In the immediate aftermath of the invasion, the ruble plummeted to a record low, but, unfortunately, in the last few weeks, it has slowly rebounded.

One of the biggest drivers of that stabilization is Russia's sale of oil and gas. Fortunately, the United States is no longer one of its customers, and I hope we never will be again.

Our European allies depend on Russian energy to keep the lights on, but even they are reevaluating their energy dependency and looking for alternative energy producers. Poland has committed to ending its import of Russian energy by the end of this year, and I hope more countries will follow suit. But we can't sit around and just wait for that to happen. We need to do more to raise the cost of this war, this unprovoked invasion on Ukraine.

Every day Putin persists, more innocents die. It appears Russia has found a loophole in some of our current sanctions. The Russian Federation is buying gold to offset the devaluation of the ruble and then selling gold on the international markets in exchange for high-value currency. In short, Russia is laundering money through the international gold markets, and we need to stop it.

That is why a bipartisan group of Senators, including myself, have introduced the Stop Russian GOLD Act that would bring an end to this circumvention of our sanctions. This legislation would apply sanctions to parties who help Russia finance their war by buying and selling this blood gold.

That means anyone who buys or transports gold from Russia's central bank holdings would themselves be the target of sanctions—a big deterrent for anyone considering doing business with Russia.

We need to take every measure possible to cut the financing of Putin's war machine, and this is one important way to do so.

This is not just a matter of countering Russia or supporting Ukraine, we must remain clear-eyed in our efforts to do both. We have to do both. Of course, the ultimate goal is to help Ukraine vanquish Russian forces entirely. The United States and our allies have already provided a large quantity of military assets to Ukraine. And there is no question: These resources have been critical in the Ukrainians' success so far.

But there is no substitution for the will to fight and the leadership being provided by President Zelenskyy. That, I believe, has been the difference—and certainly not what Vladimir Putin anticipated.

But as we continue to hear from President Zelenskyy and our partners

in Europe, we know we need to do more, and we need to do it faster. I know it is easy to think, well, we will just let the supply chains and the logistic systems work as they always have, but we are not being bombarded by Russian artillery or being attacked by cruise missiles, as are the Ukrainians.

Last month, I traveled to Poland and Germany with Senator ERNST and a bipartisan group of Senate colleagues to hear directly from those who are most in harm's way.

The primary message we heard was: We need more. We need more humanitarian aid; we need more weapons; and we need it faster—more Stingers, more Javelins, more air defenses, more lethal aid, including the need for aircraft.

I remain somewhat confused and disappointed that the Biden administration still publicly refuses to transfer MiG-29 aircraft to Ukraine so that they can use them.

I know it is easy for us to sit back and say, Well, they really don't know how to use them, or they don't need them, but the fact is Ukrainian pilots are trained to fly these Russian aircraft—and who are we to deny President Zelenskyy and the valiant Ukrainians whatever they think they need in order to do the job?

President Biden explicitly said Putin "can't remain in power." But then his administration seems to blame something like a simple transfer of aircraft as too provocative.

This doesn't make any sense. We can't play into Putin's hand by withholding needed or desired military assets to Ukraine. We in Congress need to play our part as well to make sure that anything and everything we can do to help the brave Ukrainians, we are doing. And we can't move at the speed of the normal bureaucracy.

Every day, Ukrainians are being killed—both the military and civilians alike—by Putin's war machine. They need help now, not after the Senate's next work period, not after the Biden administration succumbs to a public pressure campaign. They need help now.

Unfortunately, Congress doesn't have the authority to insist upon the transfer of the Polish MiGs, but we can remove some of the redtape that prevents the timely transfer of other defense articles Ukraine needs. Mr. CARDIN, the senior Senator from Maryland, and I have introduced bipartisan legislation called Ukraine Democracy Defense Lend-Lease Act to ensure that Ukrainian forces have the resources they need to win this fight.

Our bill is rooted in the same principles as the original Lend-Lease Act in World War II that was largely responsible for supplying Britain and our other allies the planes, the ammunition, and the weapons they needed in order to defeat Nazi Germany. President Roosevelt, at the time, vowed to transform the United States into the arsenal of democracy, and the Lend-Lease Act was one way we did that.

I think it is important, particularly at this perilous time, for us to send another strong bipartisan message that we are not just in this for the short haul, we are in this for the long haul, for however long it lasts, for however long the Ukrainians are willing to fight to defend their country against this invasion, and this is one way we can do it.

This legislation authorizes the President to enter into lend-lease agreements directly with Ukraine and provide Ukrainian forces with the lethal weapons needed to defend their sovereignty.

Part of the difficulty of transferring these weapons is the supply chains and production lines for the weapons that are being used at a high rate.

What the Lend-Lease Act would do would be to send the message that, again, we are in this for the long haul, and the manufacturers of these weapons can be assured that if they are willing to be part of that arsenal of democracy, they won't be left hanging or left high and dry.

In short, this will also allow us to answer Ukraine's call to provide more of what they need and get it to them as quickly as possible.

So far, more than 20 Senators from both sides of the aisle have cosponsored this legislation, and I hope we can pass it and pass it soon. This is an emergency. We don't have time to dither, and Congress has the opportunity right now to do more to provide support to Ukraine.

So I say, let's pass this legislation and ensure Ukrainians have what they need when they need it. It is absolutely critical for the Senate to pass this legislation, and it doesn't matter which route they take to the President's desk. They could move as stand-alone bills or as part of a larger package of bills or as amendments to a bipartisan piece of legislation that passed the House last month. The actual vehicle isn't important. What matters is that we get these bills to the President's desk as soon as possible. Every day that goes by without action on our part is a day wasted and another day that innocent Ukrainians are being killed.

To have the best shot at winning this conflict, Ukraine needs two things: a strong defense and a weak opponent. This week, the Senate has an opportunity to pass two bipartisan bills that address both of those efforts, and I hope we will do so this week.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BROWN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

INFLATION

Mr. BROWN. Madam President, it has just come over the wire—the news

just broke in the last couple of days—that corporate profits are at the highest they have been since 1950. In other words, corporations are making more money in the calendar year 2021 than any year since 1950. That is 70-plus years. Corporate profits are through the roof.

We also know—and that came out today—the Wall Street Journal, a very pro-business, pro-corporate America newspaper, pointed out that CEO compensation has gone up stratospherically.

We know, as the Presiding Officer from Illinois has pointed out in the past, too, that corporate profits have continued to go up, that CEO pay has been stratospheric, and that workers' wages have essentially been flat.

We also know that corporations—especially oil companies, shipping companies, meatpacking companies, and drug companies—have raised their prices dramatically higher than inflation.

So what we are seeing is that corporate profits are the highest in 70 years; CEO compensation is the highest ever—big raises last year; and prices have gone up, especially in those four industries, because they have essentially taken advantage of the pandemic, the opportunity during the pandemic for them to raise prices.

So one of the biggest reasons we have inflation is not because we invested in the American people with the Recovery Act and the bipartisan infrastructure bill; one of the biggest reasons for inflation is corporate executives saw an opportunity during the pandemic. All these supply chain issues, all these problems of outsourcing jobs to China—in the meatpacking industry and the oil industry and the prescription drug industry, in industry after industry—the shipping industry—these CEOs are thinking they can raise their prices more. So they have raised their prices more, their profits have gone up, executive compensation continues to go up dramatically, and then they blame inflation on the President or blame inflation on the Congress or whatever.

The fact is that these companies have abused the public trust, as we know, by dramatically raising prices in one of the most difficult times in our Nation's history, during this pandemic. They should be ashamed of themselves, but many of them brag to stockholders "Look how well we are doing," and that is a serious problem.

In fact, there is a company in Ohio that not too long ago announced—a big, storied U.S. company, Goodyear—that they were going to expand manufacturing in the United States. Do you know what happened? Their stock price went down because these companies decided that maybe that is not such a good thing. The stockholders decided it.

Starbucks' CEO has come back—the CEO and the founder—and he announced that his company was going to

cut back or eliminate some of the executive compensation, some of the stock buybacks. His stock price went down.

So investors are saying: Yeah, we love our country, but if it is going to help workers, maybe we are not so excited, or if it is going to help communities, maybe we are not so excited.

It is sort of capitalism upside down. We know from this President and from what we are doing, our economy is growing faster than China's—first time in 20 years. We know that the President and the Senate and the House are putting workers in the center of our economic policy. But we know CEOs aren't following that playbook. They are squeezing workers as hard as they can. They are paying themselves more in stock buybacks. Their profits are up. Their stock prices, when they talk—we know all those things. Yet CEO behavior simply hasn't changed.

Our mission as Members of this body is to continue to invest in workers, to continue to invest in the middle class, to continue to advocate for the dignity of work, and continue to put workers in the center of our economy.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

BORDER SECURITY

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Madam President, last week, the Biden administration announced their truly incomprehensible decision to suspend the use of title 42 authority along the southern border. Now, this is just the last in a long line of decisions that this White House has made that defy both reason and a mountain of evidence suggesting they are about to make a deadly mistake.

Even with those title 42 protections in place, this February was the worst February for illegal immigration and border crossings in almost 20 years. The past year was the worst year for illegal border crossings since at least 1960, and according to public reports, the Department of Homeland Security predicts that it is only going to get worse. We will soon see the crossings increase.

They are preparing for up to 18,000 attempted border crossings per day. That is right—18,000 attempted crossings per day. Now, I want to put this in perspective for you. About 90 percent of the 345 towns in my State of Tennessee have a population smaller than 18,000 people—smaller than the number of people DHS expects are going to try to enter the country illegally every single day. This is chaos. This is border chaos. Think about this: That is like a small Tennessee town every single day of the week, of the month, of the year.

So we have to ask ourselves, how long can we sustain this? And when we look at this border that is in chaos and 18,000 a day—a small town a day coming into the country, trying to claim asylum, illegally entering the country. And we have evidence that this is going to escalate sooner rather than later. And this is the moment that the Biden

administration chooses to strip away one of the most important and effective border control tools that we have at our disposal—take it away just as we know that people are coming to the border in record numbers.

And how do we know this? We know that the cartels are now working in countries all across the globe. They are doing this because they are saying: Hey, now you are really going to get in. Pay up. Make the cartels richer because you know this, President Biden—he is all for doing away with the border. He is all for opening that border up and saying: Come on. Come on.

I think that we have to keep in mind a few things. Now, when you keep that in mind—those 18,000 people a day—think about the new set of statistics that we have coming from Border Patrol this month. So far this year, CBP officers in Memphis have seized more than 2,500 pounds of drugs. You know, I had a sheriff tell me: We used to look at drugs in grams and ounces. Now it is all in pounds because of the quantities coming across this border because of Joe Biden's policies.

During the last 2 weeks of March, officials in El Paso seized more than 100 pounds of drugs and arrested 37 fugitives. Those fugitives weren't petty criminals. Among them were a murderer, a pedophile, a fraudster, a counterfeiter, and multiple drug dealers. Yes, that was 2 weeks, and that is what they had right there in El Paso. These are the ones they could identify. And, in addition to the drugs, 37 fugitives from justice were trying to enter our country and escape justice in their country. It is an open door. This is dangerous—very dangerous.

On March 29, in a separate drug bust, Border Patrol seized more than \$400,000 worth of meth, fentanyl, and heroin. That is right. That was 1 day, one drug bust. And over the course of a 24-hour period ending on March 30, Border Patrol stopped five migrant smuggling events and arrested 140 people.

Now, I thought it was interesting that CBP chose to use the term "migrant smuggling" for that one, but I think we should call it what it is: It is human trafficking—5 human trafficking events, 1 day, 140 people.

You know, I just have to say, what in the world does this administration think is going on at that border? Why will the President not go down there? Why will he not empower people to do their job? Why will he not build a wall, put surveillance, apprehend people, turn them back? But to knowingly let them come into this country, to know that cartels are working around the globe, that they are going to get rich on this—it is kind of like the Biden bonus for the cartels. The doors are open; bring them.

This is unbelievable—absolutely unbelievable. These drug dealers and human traffickers spend their days running back and forth across that border under the watchful eye of the cartels. The cartels are in control on the

Mexico side of this border. You do not come across unless you have paid the cartel.

And those cartels are going to use those 18,000 people, the equivalent of a Tennessee town—90-percent of our towns are 18,000 people or less—coming across, being used by the cartels as human shields. What kind of compassion is this? What kind of protection for the American people is this? It is disgusting.

We know that these cartels are going to be able to push these people into the interior, and then those people are going to lose themselves in this wave of humanity, because that is what they have been doing for the past 15 months.

Meanwhile, here in Washington, Democrats have spent 15 months attacking border security as a racist barrier to their open borders agenda. Their spin isn't rooted in reality, but neither is their current ambition to throw open the border in the name of optics. I want to be clear here. If the Democrats indeed abandon title 42, they might bump up their approval numbers with the liberal base, but they are also inviting a humanitarian catastrophe on a massive scale.

Yes, indeed, as I was out in East Tennessee, up on the Upper Cumberland Plateau, this Friday, what I heard from every single law enforcement officer, every county mayor was that, now, because of the human trafficking, the gangs, drug trafficking, sex trafficking, every single town is a border town. Every State is a border State, because all these people coming across the border are coming to your community with their drugs, with their gangs. And if we empower the cartels and open the floodgates to drug dealers and human traffickers, we are not just putting our own communities at risk, we are endangering the thousands of women and children that these criminals are hiding behind because they are trafficking them. So much for their optics.

I think it is clear by now that the Biden administration is almost entirely controlled by the activists who helped him gain power. When people back home ask me to describe what it is like working in the Senate these days, I tell them it feels like a food fight between liberal special interest groups. The Democrats are just throwing spaghetti against the wall, waiting to see what sticks.

Now, they have made a real mess, but they can't seem to gain traction on anything. So why is that? Well, because the reality of the situation in New York and California and Illinois tells the people all they need to know about what is in store for the country if the Democrats get what they want.

They are working with a truly miserable track record. Take a look at it: 7.9 percent inflation. The prices are going up, whether it is at the gas pump or the grocery store. Zero commitment to border security—we are seeing that played out in realtime. Embassies in Afghanistan and Ukraine are left to

rot. That is right. He pulled people out. He pulled people out and left a lot of our people behind—and a nominee for the Supreme Court who is proudly untethered to the Constitution.

Joe Biden really has earned that 55 percent disapproval rating; hasn't he?

Unlike our friends in the mainstream media who think this is all a joke, the American people are taking this very seriously. For them, common sense isn't political. It is practical, and it is necessary. They don't need an activist or a journalist or a comedian to tell them what they believe. They know everything that Joe Biden and his administration and the Democrat control of the House and Senate—everything they have touched has turned to dust, is on a downward slide—everything. Just look at this. Look at what they have done in a very short period of time.

They also know, when it comes to our Supreme Court Justice nominee—people in Tennessee know what a woman is. They don't need a biologist to tell them. They know that reckless government spending is making their life more expensive every day and, in some cases, unaffordable. And they know full well because many of them have worked, been a part of our military, volunteered to serve. They are people who have come home, and they are working in law enforcement. They know and will tell you that peace comes through strength, not through surrender, and they are not going to tolerate a government that claims ignorance of all this, that wants to do happy talk and say: Everything is going to be just fine. Don't believe your eyes. Don't believe your eyes. Don't believe that price at the gas pump. Oh, the grocery store shelves, they are full—even though the produce aisles may be mostly empty.

They know that the woke mob is knocking at their door, and they know the consequences and what it means to them.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOMINATION OF KETANJI BROWN JACKSON

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, it was just a short time ago in the Senate Judiciary Committee that we voted to advance the nomination of Judge Ketanji Brown Jackson to serve as the next Associate Justice on the United States Supreme Court.

In the coming days, Judge Jackson's nomination will come before the full Senate. We are on track to confirm her this week.

Judge Jackson is an outstanding nominee. She has earned support across the political and ideological spectrums, and her qualifications are

second to none. Most importantly, Judge Jackson's record on the bench is one of evenhandedness, impartiality, and independence.

Despite this, not a single Republican on the Judiciary Committee would vote in favor of her nomination. I am disappointed—not surprised, but disappointed. As a result, Judge Jackson will be the first Supreme Court nominee in the modern era to require a discharge from the Judiciary Committee. It is unfortunate, in one respect, given that she is more prepared to serve on the High Court than, perhaps, any nominee in living memory, even by the standards of our Republican colleagues.

During the Trump administration, Senate Republicans laid out what they viewed as being the standards for supporting a Supreme Court nominee. In their own words, a nominee to the High Court should be confirmed if they meet three criteria. Let's take a look at those criteria.

First, Republicans have argued that you must have mainstream, bipartisan support for a nominee. For instance, in speaking out about then-Judge Gorsuch, the senior Senator from Texas said that Gorsuch was “a mainstream nominee unanimously supported by Democrats in the past.”

Well, lucky for them, Judge Jackson is well within that judicial mainstream, and she has the receipts to show it.

Judge Jackson is supported by multiple Federal judges appointed by Republican Presidents, including Judge Thomas Griffith, Judge Michael Luttig, and Judge Bruce Selya. She is supported by dozens of conservative lawyers, including former Secretary of Homeland Security Michael Chertoff, former Deputy Attorney General Donald Ayer, and former Solicitor General Charles Fried. She has broad support from law enforcement organizations and former prosecutors.

They keep saying: Oh, she is soft on crime. She has the endorsement of the largest police organization in America—the Fraternal Order of Police—and the International Association of Chiefs of Police and 87 former assistant U.S. attorneys who have prosecuted a range of criminal offenses here in the District of Columbia. Soft on crime? The prosecutors don't think so.

And, like Judge Gorsuch, Judge Jackson has been unanimously supported by Senate Republicans, especially since she was confirmed unanimously by the Senate not once but twice to be a member of the U.S. Sentencing Commission and a district court judge.

In short, Judge Jackson has had mainstream, bipartisan support right here in the Senate over and over again.

The second standard laid out by Republicans during the Trump administration was that a Supreme Court nominee must have exceptional legal credentials.

We went for 4 straight days. She faced 24 hours of questioning—24 hours

of question after question after question, written questions, oral questions—over and over. How many questioned her qualifications to be on the Supreme Court? None. Not one.

In 2018, for instance, the Republican leader called then-Judge Kavanaugh an “absolute all-star,” specifically mentioning he was a Yale undergrad, Yale Law, and had impeccable credentials.

Judge Jackson passes that same test. She clerked at every level of the Federal judiciary. I can tell you, as a lawyer, that to be a clerk for any judge has great honor and distinction. To be a clerk on all three levels of the Federal court, including the Supreme Court, is extraordinary. It just hardly ever occurs. It did for Judge Jackson.

She served as a Federal public defender, a staff attorney, a commissioner on the Sentencing Commission, and as a lawyer in private practice. Her resume is absolutely star-studded in terms of legal experience. For almost a decade, she served on the Federal bench, handling some 1,100 matters, issuing 600 written opinions. Do you want to know what she thinks about an issue? how she thinks about an issue? Just read the written opinions on every type of legal issue imaginable that came before her.

Altogether, Judge Jackson meets, if not exceeds, the qualifications of previous nominees, and the Senate Republicans have enthusiastically supported them. They should support her.

The third and final standard Republicans have articulated for supporting a Supreme Court nominee is they must have a judicial record and a reputation of evenhandedness.

In 2020, for instance, the Republican leader highlighted then-Judge Amy Coney Barrett’s “openminded judicial temperament,” Amy Coney Barrett.

Well, by the very same metric, Judge Jackson easily passes muster. Her record on the bench is clearly one of impartiality and independence. She has ruled for and against the Presidents of both political parties. She has ruled for prosecutors and ruled for criminal defendants. She has ruled for employers and employees. In her nearly 10 years on the bench, Judge Jackson has displayed no political or ideological favoritism.

Some people on the far left are upset that she isn’t more of an advocate for their point of view. She takes a balanced approach to it. She has never allowed her personal views to influence any outcome, and she has been a model of judicial restraint. She has been guided by precedent, by fidelity to the rule of law, and by an unyielding belief that the Constitution must work for all Americans.

I was listening when Senator McConnell came to the floor and announced that he would not vote for her. The No. 1 reason: She wouldn’t take a position on packing the Court—packing the Court. That is a question of changing the composition of the Supreme Court, the number of Supreme Court Justices.

There has only been one elected official in recent memory who has changed the composition of the Court—Senator McConnell. You will remember, with the Scalia vacancy, he kept it vacant for more than 8 months and denied President Obama the opportunity to fill it.

What about the issue of the future composition of the Court? Is that a requirement for someone to be supported by the Senator from Kentucky? Obviously not. Amy Coney Barrett wouldn’t answer the question. She wouldn’t give an opinion. She, like Judge Jackson, said: That is a matter of policy. That is for Congress to decide—and it is.

Judge Jackson easily passed the three tests the Senate Republicans established for supporting a Supreme Court nominee, and she passed the tests with flying colors. She is, simply put, one of the Nation’s brightest legal minds. She has outstanding credentials, an unimpeachable character, and an unwavering dedication to the rule of law. She is smart, and it shows.

Judge Jackson also has the temperament. I can’t tell you how many times during the course of the 24 hours of questioning she faced last week in the Senate Judiciary Committee that I thought: That is it. I am going to look up at that table, and she is going to stand up and say, “Enough. My family, we are going home. We have had it.” She never did—cool under attack, calm under pressure, solid as a pillar.

She has the acumen, the skill—the kind of attributes we demand from a Supreme Court nominee—and she has devoted her life to serving her country, always working to uphold and honor the Constitution. She is dedicated to protecting judicial independence, advancing freedom and liberty, and to making the Court, its work, and its decisions accessible to all Americans.

She told that story of when she was up for the circuit court—that her opinions were long, she said, because she wanted everyone to understand her thinking from start to finish—no mystery here—and that she wanted the people appearing before her to understand what just happened in that courtroom. Why did they win? Why did they lose? What were the issues that were at stake? What did she think about? She takes the time to explain it because she believes in the law, and she wants all of us to understand and believe it as well.

I am going to proudly cast my vote to discharge Judge Jackson from the Judiciary Committee. Later this week, I am going to proudly cast my vote to confirm Judge Jackson as the first Black woman to sit on the U.S. Supreme Court.

Let’s not hurry to leave for an Easter recess—and I am as anxious as everyone to be with our families—and overlook the obvious. This is a seminal moment in American history. We are breaking down a wall that has been standing for too long. There have been 115 Supreme Court Justices in our his-

tory, and 108 look like me: a White guy. The others are representing women, representing Latinas, and others. They are, of course, very important in history. This is too.

Judge Jackson is going to be an important part of America, and she is going to inspire a lot of people, particularly young women, to aspire to greatness.

She was discouraged, if you will remember her testimony. She went up to Harvard and toured it during a national debate team appearance. She liked it so much that she went back to her high school counselor in Florida and said: I think I want to apply to Harvard.

The counselor said: Listen, honey. Don’t do that. You are going to be so disappointed. Let’s think about some other choices for you.

She did it anyway. She was accepted and went up there, knees shaking, wondering if she could cut it. She not only cut it; she set records in terms of achievement, particularly for a person with her background. Her dad worked as a schoolteacher, went to law school, and convinced her that law was the future for her as well.

She has told so many wonderful stories about her family. This is an exceptional woman. She has lived an extraordinary life. She has a beautiful family. She has written a record we can all be proud of. Let’s discharge this nomination from the Judiciary Committee and bring it to the floor this week. Let’s make history—the right kind of history for America.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The Republican leader is recognized.

UKRAINE

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, it hardly seemed possible that the reports and images from Ukraine could grow even more horrifying, but they actually have.

In recent days, Ukrainian troops have reclaimed the town of Bucha from the illegal and illegitimate Russian invasion. And in the wake of the retreating Russians, the Ukrainians and the press have reported evidence of evil, wanton torture, rape, and murder of civilians. There are reports of mass graves, of people executed with their hands bound behind their backs. The photographs and reports are sickening and appalling.

Since before Putin even began his escalation, I have spent months pushing the Biden administration and our allies and partners to get as much lethal assistance possible to the Ukrainians as quickly as possible. I have supported

many of the steps our President has gotten around to taking, but in almost every case, I wish he had acted sooner and more boldly.

We know of the horrors committed by Russian forces in Bucha because the Ukrainian military reclaimed the town after pushing back the Russians. These latest revelations must only strengthen and intensify our resolve to get the Ukrainians what they need, on the timeframe they need, to liberate more towns currently under Russian control, to prevent Russia from committing new atrocities, to fight and to actually win this war.

This also further reinforces what I wish more of our European friends realize: This is a time for choosing. This is not a time for business as usual, and there can be no return to business as usual whenever and however the dust settles.

Europe must move more urgently to decouple from Russia. Yes, this will entail some short-term economic pain. Yes, their own shortsighted energy policies have left their countries entirely too dependent. But there are times when geopolitical realities and moral imperatives must outweigh short-term financial costs. Our partners should recognize that such a time is staring them right in the face, so should our own American private sector.

Internationally, I am sure there will be much virtue-signaling rhetoric over the atrocities committed on Ukrainian soil by Russia. Let us be honest that referrals to the International Criminal Court or invocations of the U.N. Human Rights Council may make people's consciences feel better but will not curtail the atrocities or stop the violence. Only victory in Ukraine can do that.

Finally, the outpouring of outrage at these atrocities should prompt a second look at other terrible actions that the world has come to simply shrug and accept.

The Biden administration is right to ask the U.N. to expel Russia from the Human Rights Council, but they shouldn't stop there. The world that rightly recoils in horror at the photographs from Ukraine should not look the other way past Xi's concentration camps for the Uighur people. The modern totalitarianism of the People's Republic of China is no less abhorrent because it is sanitized and it is organized. The world's worst abusers of human rights do not deserve to sit on such a Council.

BORDER SECURITY

Madam President, now on another matter, our southern border is already in crisis on Democrats' watch. And on Friday, the Biden administration announced they are going to throw open the floodgates even wider.

In December 2020, right before President Biden took office, he said it would be "the last thing we need" if we were to "end up with two million people on our border." But in 2021, on his watch,

under his policies, that is exactly what America got.

Last year saw a record-shattering 2 million arrests on our southern border; 2 million people—more than the population of 13 whole States—from at least 160 different countries. And those are just the people who actually got caught. And 2022 is already on track to be even worse. As we speak, border officials are encountering roughly 7,000 persons each day, and the Department of Homeland Security predicts this pace could more than double.

The Biden administration's own officials say they are contingency planning for 18,000 encounters every single day. For perspective, that pace would be equivalent to 6.6 million—6.6 million—per year, a population larger than all but 17 of our States.

Now, thus far, the Biden administration kept using a legal tool called title 42, which they inherited from the prior administration because of the COVID pandemic.

Title 42 provides a shortcut for swift border enforcement. It has given the administration a fast track to turn people around as they arrive.

In February, more than 91,000 people were immediately turned around under title 42. Another 73,000 were allowed to stay and navigate our system.

So, without title 42, instead of adding 73,000 illegal immigrants to our system alone, we would have added more than double that—160,000—in just 1 month. But, on Friday, the Biden administration announced an unbelievably bad decision. They are going to further cave to the far left that wants open borders. They are going to cancel title 42 this spring with no real border security plan to replace it.

This is such an absurd decision, such an unforced gaffe, that even some of our Senate Democratic colleagues have come out swinging. Our colleague from West Virginia correctly described this as "a frightening decision" to abandon "an essential tool" when "we are already facing an unprecedented increase in migrants." Another Senate Democrat said, "This is the wrong decision." A third said it "shows a lack of understanding about the crisis at our border." A fourth said the move "will likely lead to a migrant surge that the administration does not appear to be ready for."

The problem is that these same Senate Democrats have backed this far-left administration over and over again on immigration. Every single Democratic Senator supported both Secretaries Mayorkas and Becerra. Every single Democrat Senator voted against preserving "Remain in Mexico," voted against defunding sanctuary cities, and voted against an amendment that would have funded the full enforcement of all immigration laws.

Later this week, we expect every Democratic Senator to vote to confirm a Supreme Court nominee who is a proven judicial activist on this very issue. Judge Jackson has gone beyond

the judicial role to rewrite immigration policy from the bench and make it even more liberal. In one case, she ignored the plain text of the law to reach a more liberal outcome. She even tried to force a nationwide injunction on the entire country. Judge Jackson went so far beyond the law to remake immigration policy that even the liberal DC Circuit had to overturn her mistaken ruling. An Obama appointee wrote the decision that overturned Judge Jackson.

So I am glad to see our Democratic colleagues belatedly waking up to the border crisis and beginning to pressure the administration. Fourteen months late is better than never. But votes speak louder than press releases. The measure of a Senator's position isn't our rhetoric; it is actually our votes.

If our colleagues who have stood in lockstep with President Biden's border crisis thus far are serious about turning over a new leaf, they can start with the Supreme Court vote later this week.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HEINRICH). The majority leader.

NOMINATION OF KETANJI BROWN JACKSON

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, in a few moments, the Senate will begin to make history this week by voting to discharge the nomination of Judge Ketanji Brown Jackson out of the Judiciary Committee so we can confirm her as the next Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

This procedural step should be entirely unnecessary. There is no question—no question—that Judge Jackson deserves a strong bipartisan vote in committee, but sadly, despite the judge's qualifications, not a single Republican on the committee voted to report her out of committee.

So we shouldn't have to be taking this step, but we are moving forward all the same without delay. Despite Republicans opposing her in committee and despite this procedural vote tonight, the end result will remain unchanged: Judge Jackson ultimately has enough support to get confirmed on a bipartisan basis, and the Senate is going to keep working until this nomination is complete.

In closing, I want to emphasize something I said earlier today. This is a joyous and history-making moment for the Senate—a historic one. One hundred fifteen individuals have come before this Chamber for consideration to the highest Court in the land, but none—none—were like Judge Jackson. Like many before her, Judge Jackson is brilliant. She is esteemed. She is highly accomplished. But never, never has the Supreme Court had a Black woman bear the title of "Justice."

Imagine the impact this will have on our democracy. Imagine what it will mean for young people across the country to look at our courts and see them better reflect our Nation's makeup. Judge Jackson's brilliant record will surely light a fire of inspiration for others to follow in her footsteps, and our country will be all the better for it.

So let us move forward with this brilliant, this resoundingly qualified, this historic nominee to the highest Court in the land, and let us work together to finish the job of confirming the judge by the end of this week.

VOTE ON MOTION TO DISCHARGE

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all time remaining be yielded back, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

All time having been yielded back, the question occurs on agreeing to the motion to discharge.

The yeas and nays were previously ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 53, nays 47, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 126 Ex.]

YEAS—53

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Romney
Blumenthal	Kaine	Rosen
Booker	Kelly	Sanders
Brown	King	Schatz
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Schumer
Cardin	Leahy	Shaheen
Carper	Lujan	Sinema
Casey	Manchin	Smith
Collins	Markey	Stabenow
Coons	Menendez	Tester
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Murkowski	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden
Heinrich	Peters	

NAYS—47

Barrasso	Graham	Portman
Blackburn	Grassley	Risch
Blunt	Hagerty	Rounds
Boozman	Hawley	Rubio
Braun	Hoeben	Sasse
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Scott (FL)
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Johnson	Shelby
Cornyn	Kennedy	Sullivan
Cotton	Lankford	Thune
Cramer	Lee	Tillis
Crapo	Lummis	Toomey
Cruz	Marshall	Tuberville
Daines	McConnell	Wicker
Ernst	Moran	Young
Fischer	Paul	

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. SMITH). On this vote, the yeas are 53, the nays are 47.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to S. Res. 27 and the motion to discharge having been agreed to, the nomination will be placed on the Executive Calendar.

The majority leader.

MOTION TO DISCHARGE

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, pursuant to S. Res. 27, the Banking Committee being tied on the question of reporting, I move to discharge the Banking Committee from further consideration of Julia Ruth Gordon, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the provisions of S. Res. 27, there will now be up to 4 hours of debate on the motion, equally divided between the two leaders or their designees, with no

motions, points of order, or amendments in order.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that at a time to be determined by the majority leader, in consultation with the Republican leader, that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 783, James C. O'Brien, of Nebraska, to be Head of the Office of Sanctions Coordination, with the rank of Ambassador; that there be 30 minutes for debate equally divided in the usual form on the nomination; and that upon the use or yielding back of time, the Senate vote without intervening action or debate on the nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session and be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOTICE OF A TIE VOTE UNDER S. RES. 27

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to print the following letter in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC.

To the Secretary of the Senate:

PN1783, the nomination of Ketanji Brown Jackson, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, having been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee, with a quorum present, has voted on the nomination as follows—

(1) on the question of reporting the nomination favorably with the recommendation that the nomination be confirmed, 11 ayes to 11 noes; and

In accordance with section 3, paragraph (1)(A) of S. Res. 27 of the 117th Congress, I hereby give notice that the Committee has not reported the nomination because of a tie vote, and ask that this notice be printed in the RECORD pursuant to the resolution.

RICHARD J. DURBIN.

NOTICE OF A TIE VOTE UNDER S. RES. 27

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to print the fol-

lowing letter in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC.

To the Secretary of the Senate:

PN1684, the nomination of Arianna J. Freeman, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit, having been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee, with a quorum present, has voted on the nomination as follows—

(1) on the question of reporting the nomination favorably with the recommendation that the nomination be confirmed, 11 ayes to 11 noes; and

In accordance with section 3, paragraph (1)(A) of S. Res. 27 of the 117th Congress, I hereby give notice that the Committee has not reported the nomination because of a tie vote, and ask that this notice be printed in the RECORD pursuant to the resolution.

RICHARD J. DURBIN.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. MENENDEZ. Madam President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

Hon. ROBERT MENENDEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 22-14, concerning the Air Force's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Bulgaria for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$1.673 billion. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. HURSCH,
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 22-14

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of Bulgaria.

(ii) Total Estimated Value: Major Defense Equipment* \$0.978 billion. Other \$0.695 billion. Total \$1.673 billion.

Funding Source: National Funds.

(i) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

Four (4) F-16 C Block 70 Aircraft.

Four (4) F-16 D Block 70 Aircraft.

Eleven (11) F100-GE-129D Engines (8 installed, 3 spares).

Eleven (11) Improved Programmable Display Generators (iPDG) (8 installed, 3 spares).

Eleven (11) AN/APG-83 Active Electronically Scanned Array (AESA) Scalable Agile Beam Radars (SABR) (8 installed, 3 spares).

Eleven (11) Modular Mission Computers (MMC) 7000AH (8 installed, 3 spares).

Eleven (11) LN-260 or equivalent Embedded Global Positioning System (GPS) Inertial Navigation Systems (INS) (EGI) with Selective Availability Anti-Spoofing Module (SAASM) and Precise Positioning Service (PPS) (8 installed, 3 spares).

Nineteen (19) Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM) AIM-120C-7/C-8 or equivalent Missiles.

Two (2) AMRAAM Guidance Sections.

Forty-eight (48) LAU-129A Launchers (40 installed, 8 spares).

Twenty-eight (28) GBU-39/B Small Diameter Bombs (SDBs).

Two (2) SDB Guided Test Vehicles (GTVs).

Eleven (11) M61A1 Vulcan Cannons (8 installed, 3 spares).

Four (4) AN/AAQ-33 Sniper Advanced Targeting Pods (ATPs).

Twelve (12) Multifunctional Information Distribution System with Joint Tactical Radio Systems (MIDS-JTRS) (aircraft terminals and ground station terminals) (10 installed, 2 spares).

Twenty (20) AIM-9X Block II Missiles.

Eight (8) AIM-9X Block II Captive Air Training Missiles (CATMs).

Four (4) AIM-9X Block II Tactical Guidance Units.

Four (4) AIM-9X Block II CATM Guidance Units.

Twenty-four (24) FMU-139 or FMU-152 Fuze Systems.

Twelve (12) KMU-572 Joint Direct Attack Munition Tail Kits for 500LB GBU-38 or Laser JDAM GBU-54.

Twelve (12) MXU-650 Air Foil Groups (AFGs) for Enhanced Paveway II EGBU-49.

Twelve (12) MAU-210 Enhanced Computer Control Groups (ECCGs) for EPII EGBU-49.

Twenty-four (24) MK-82 or BLU-111 or equivalent Bomb Bodies.

Six (6) MK-82 Inert Bombs.

Two (2) GBU-39 SDB I Practice Bombs.

Non-MDE: Also included are AN/ARC-238 radios; AN/APX-126 or equivalent Advanced Identification Friend or Foe (AIFF) with Combined Interrogator Transponders (CIT); Joint Helmet Mounted Cueing System II (JHMCS II) or Scorpion Hybrid Optical-based Inertial Tacker (HOBIT) helmet mounted displays; AN/ALQ-254 Viper Shield or equivalent Electronic Warfare (EW) systems; AN/ALE-47 Countermeasure Dispenser Systems (CMDS), KY-58M Cryptographic Devices, KIV-78 Cryptographic Devices, and Simple Key Loaders (SKLs); Joint Mission Planning Systems (JMPS) or equivalent; AIM-120 Captive Air Training Missiles (CATM); PGU-28 High Explosive Incendiary (HEI) ammunition; PGU-27 training rounds (non HEI); ARD-446 impulse cartridges; ARD-863 impulse cartridges; BBU-36/B impulse cartridges; MK-124 smoke flares; MJU-7/B flare cartridges L463 or MJU-53 or equivalent; Common Munitions Built-in-Test (BIT) Reprogramming Equip-

ment (CMBRE); ADU-890 adapter for CMBRE; ADU-891 adapter for CMBRE; Night Vision Devices (NVD); NVD Spare Image Intensifier Tubes; Remote Operated Video Enhanced Receiver (ROVER) 61 units; Tactical Network ROVER Kit; DSU-38 laser sensors for GBU-54; Cartridge Actuated Device/Propellant Actuated Devices (CADs/PADs); GBU-39 tactical training rounds; BRU-57 bomb racks; BRU-61 bomb racks; MAU-12 bomb racks and TER-9A triple ejection racks; other chaff and flare, ammunition, and pylons; launcher adaptors and weapons interfaces; fuel tanks and attached hardware; travel pods; aircraft and weapons integration, test, and support equipment; electronic warfare database and mission data file development; precision measurement and calibration laboratory equipment; secure communications; cryptographic equipment; precision navigation equipment; aircraft and personnel support and test equipment; spare and repair parts; repair and return services; maps, publications, and technical documentation; studies and surveys; classified/unclassified software and software support; personnel training and training equipment; facilities and facility management, design and/or construction services; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistical and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Air Force (BU-D-SAD) and Navy (BU-P-AAH, BU-P-LBC).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: BU-D-SAB.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None known at this time.

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: See Attached Annex.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: April 4, 2022.

*As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Bulgaria—F-16 C/D Block 70 Aircraft

The Government of Bulgaria has requested to buy four (4) F-16 C Block 70 aircraft; four (4) F-16 D Block 70 aircraft; eleven (11) F100-GE-129D engines (8 installed, 3 spares); eleven (11) Improved Programmable Display Generators (iPDG) (8 installed, 3 spares); eleven (11) AN/APG-83 Active Electronically Scanned Array (AESA) Scalable Agile Beam Radars (SABR) (8 installed, 3 spares); eleven (11) Modular Mission Computers (MMC) 7000AH (8 installed, 3 spares); eleven (11) LN-260 or equivalent Embedded Global Positioning System (GPS) Inertial Navigation Systems (INS) (EGI) with Selective Availability Anti-Spoofing Module (SAASM) and Precise Positioning Service (PPS) (8 installed, 3 spares); nineteen (19) Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM) AIM-120C-7/C-8 or equivalent missiles; two (2) AMRAAM Guidance Sections; forty-eight (48) LAU-129A launchers (40 installed, 8 spares); twenty-eight (28) GBU-39/B Small Diameter Bombs (SDBs); two (2) SDB Guided Test Vehicles (GTVs); eleven (11) M61A1 Vulcan Cannons (8 installed, 3 spares); four (4) AN/AAQ-33 Sniper Advanced Targeting Pods (ATPs); twelve (12) Multifunctional Information Distribution System with Joint Tactical Radio Systems (MIDS-JTRS) (aircraft terminals and ground station terminals) (10 installed, 2 spares); twenty (20) AIM-9X Block II missiles; eight (8) AIM-9X Block II Captive Air Training Missiles (CATMs); four (4) AIM-9X Block II Tactical Guidance Units; four (4) AIM-9X Block II CATM Guidance Units; twenty-four (24) FMU-139 or FMU-152 fuze systems; twelve (12) KMU-572 Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM) Tail Kits for 500LB GBU-38 or Laser JDAM GBU-54;

twelve (12) MXU-650 Air Foil Groups (AFGs) for Enhanced Paveway II EGBU-49; twelve (12) MAU-210 Enhanced Computer Control Groups (ECCGs) for EPII EGBU-49; twenty-four (24) MK-82 or BLU-111 or equivalent Bomb Bodies; six (6) MK-82 Inert Bombs; and two (2) GBU-39 SDB I Practice Bombs. Also included are AN/ARC-238 radios; AN/APX-126 or equivalent Advanced Identification Friend or Foe (AIFF) with Combined Interrogator Transponders (CIT); Joint Helmet Mounted Cueing System II (JHMCS II) or Scorpion Hybrid Optical-based Inertial Tacker (HOBIT) helmet mounted displays; AN/ALQ-254 Viper Shield or equivalent Electronic Warfare (EW) systems; AN/ALE-47 Countermeasure Dispenser Systems (CMDS), KY-58M Cryptographic Devices, KIV-78 Cryptographic Devices, and Simple Key Loaders (SKLs); Joint Mission Planning Systems (JMPS) or equivalent; AIM-120 Captive Air Training Missiles (CATM); PGU-28 High Explosive Incendiary (HEI) ammunition; PGU-27 training rounds (non HEI); ARD-446 impulse cartridges; ARD-863 impulse cartridges; BBU-36/B impulse cartridges; BBU-35/B impulse cartridges; MK-124 smoke flares; MJU-7/B flare cartridges L463 or MJU-53 or equivalent; Common Munitions Built-in-Test (BIT) Reprogramming Equipment (CMBRE); ADU-890 adapter for CMBRE; ADU-891 adapter for CMBRE; Night Vision Devices (NVD); NVD Spare Image Intensifier Tubes; Remote Operated Video Enhanced Receiver (ROVER) 61 units; Tactical Network ROVER Kit; DSU-38 laser sensors for GBU-54; Cartridge Actuated Device/Propellant Actuated Devices (CADs/PADs); GBU-39 tactical training rounds; BRU-57 bomb racks; BRU-61 bomb racks; MAU-12 bomb racks and TER-9A triple ejection racks; other chaff and flare, ammunition, and pylons; launcher adaptors and weapons interfaces; fuel tanks and attached hardware; travel pods; aircraft and weapons integration, test, and support equipment; electronic warfare database and mission data file development; precision measurement and calibration laboratory equipment; secure communications; cryptographic equipment; precision navigation equipment; aircraft and personnel support and test equipment; spare and repair parts; repair and return services; maps, publications, and technical documentation; studies and surveys; classified/unclassified software and software support; personnel training and training equipment; facilities and facility management, design and/or construction services; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistical and program support. The estimated total cost is \$1.673 billion.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States by helping to improve the security of a NATO ally that is a force for political stability and economic progress in Europe.

The proposed sale will improve Bulgaria's capability to meet current and future threats by enabling the Bulgarian Air Force to deploy modern fighter aircraft routinely in the Black Sea region. The acquisition of these aircraft would provide Bulgaria a NATO interoperable platform and allow the Bulgarian Air Force to operate more frequently alongside other regional F-16 operators, promoting common doctrine and operations. Bulgaria has shown a commitment to modernizing its armed forces and will have no difficulty absorbing these aircraft and services into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The principal contractor will be Lockheed Martin, Greenville, South Carolina. There

are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale will require the assignment of U.S. contractor representatives (fewer than 20) to Bulgaria for a duration of thirty-six (36) months to support secure storage requirements of critically controlled assets and provide on-site contractor logistics support.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 22-14

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. The F-16 Block 70 weapon system is a fourth generation single-engine supersonic all-weather multirole fighter aircraft and features advanced avionics and systems. It contains the General Electric F110-129D engine, AN/APG-83 radar, digital flight control system, embedded internal global navigation system, Joint Helmet Mounted Cueing Systems (JHMCS) II or Scorpion Hybrid Optical-based Inertial Tracker (HOBIT) with Night Vision Device (NVD) compatibility, internal and external Electronic Warfare (EW) equipment, Advanced IFF, LINK-16 datalink, operational flight trainer, and software computer systems.

2. The General Electric F110-129 engine is an afterburning turbofan jet engine that powers the F-16.

3. The Improved Programmable Display Generator (iPDG) and color multifunction displays utilize ruggedized commercial liquid crystal display technology that is designed to withstand the harsh environment found in modern fighter cockpits. The display generator is the fifth generation graphics processor for the F-16. Through the use of state-of-the-art microprocessors and graphics engines, it provided orders of magnitude increases in throughput, memory, and graphics capabilities.

4. The Scalable Agile Beam Radar (SABR) APG-83 is an Active Electronically Scanned Array (AESA) radar upgrade for the F-16. It includes higher processor power, higher transmission power, more sensitive receiver electronics, and Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR), which creates higher-resolution ground maps from a greater distance than existing mechanically scanned array radars (e.g., APG-68). The upgrade features an increase in detection range of air targets, increases in processing speed and memory, as well as significant improvements in all modes.

5. The Modular Mission Computer (MMC) 7000AH is the central aircraft computer of the F-16. It serves as the hub for all aircraft subsystems and avionics data transfer.

6. The Embedded GPS-INS (EGI) with Selective Availability Anti-Spoofing Module (SAASM) is a self-contained navigation system that provides the following: acceleration, velocity, position, attitude, platform azimuth, magnetic and true heading, altitude, body angular rates, time tags, and coordinated universal time (UTC) synchronized time. SAASM enables the GPS receiver access to the encrypted P(Y) signal providing protection against active spoofing attacks.

7. The LAU-129 Guided Missile Launcher is capable of launching a single AIM-9 (Sidewinder) family of missiles or AIM-120 Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM). The LAU-129 launcher provides mechanical and electrical interface between missile and aircraft.

8. The M61A1 Vulcan Cannon is a six-barreled automatic cannon chambered in 20x120mm with a cyclic rate of fire from

2,500-6,000 shots per minute. This weapon is a hydraulically powered air cooled Gatling gun used to damage/destroy aerial targets, suppress/incapacitate personnel targets and damage or destroy moving and stationary light material targets.

9. The AN/AAQ-33 Sniper Advanced Targeting Pod (ATP) is a single, lightweight targeting pod for military aircraft that provides positive target identification, autonomous tracking, Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinate generation, and precise weapons guidance from extended standoff ranges. It incorporates a high definition mid-wave Forward-looking infrared (FLIR), dual-mode laser, visible-light High Definition television (HDTV), laser spot tracker, video data link (VDL), and a digital data recorder.

10. The Multifunctional Information Distribution System Joint Tactical Radio Systems (MIDS-JTRS) Link-16 is an advanced command, control, communications, and intelligence (C3I) system incorporating high capacity, jam-resistant, digital communication links for exchange of near real-time tactical information, including both data and voice, among air, ground, and sea elements. It provides the warfighter key theater functions such as surveillance, identification, air control, weapons engagement coordination, and direction for all services and allied forces. With modernized cryptography, Link 16 will ensure interoperability into the future.

11. AN/ARC-238 radio with HAVE QUICK II is a voice communications radio system that is equipped with HAVE QUICK II, which employs cryptographic technology. Other waveforms may be included as needed.

12. The AN/APX-126 or equivalent Advanced Identification Friend or Foe (AIFF) Combined Interrogator Transponder (CIT) is a system capable of transmitting and interrogating Mode V. Mode IV and Mode V anti-jam performance specifications/data, software source code, algorithms, and tempest plans or reports will not be offered, released discussed, or demonstrated.

13. The Joint Helmet Mounted Cueing System II (JHMCS II) or Scorpion Hybrid Optical-based Inertial Tracker (HOBIT) is a device used in aircraft to project information to the pilot's eyes and aids in tasks such as cueing weapons and aircraft sensors to air and ground targets. This system projects visual targeting and aircraft performance information on the back of the helmet's visor, enabling the pilot to monitor this information without interrupting his field of view through the cockpit canopy. This provides improvement for close combat targeting and engagement.

14. The AN/ALQ-254 Viper Shield or equivalent Integrated Electronic Warfare (EW) Suite provides passive radar warning, wide spectrum Radio Frequency (RF) jamming, and control and management of the entire EW system. This system is anticipated to be internal to the aircraft although mounted pod variants are used in certain circumstances.

15. The AN/ALE-47 Countermeasure Dispenser Set (CMDS) provides an integrated threat-adaptive, computer controlled capability for dispensing chaff, flares, and active radio frequency expendables. The system is internally mounted and may be operated as a stand-alone system or may be integrated with other on-board Electronic Warfare (EW) and avionics systems. The AN/ALE-47 uses threat data received over the aircraft interfaces to assess the threat situation and determine a response. Expendable routines tailored to the immediate aircraft and threat environment may be dispensed using one of four operational modes.

16. The KY-58M is a lightweight terminal for secure voice and data communications.

The KY-58M provides wideband/ narrowband half duplex communication.

17. The KIV-78 is a crypto applique for IFF. It can be loaded with Mode 5 classified elements.

18. The Simple Key Loader (SKL) is a ruggedized, portable, hand-held device, for securely receiving, storing, and transferring data between compatible cryptographic and communications equipment.

19. Joint Mission Planning System (JMPS) is a multi-platform PC based mission planning system.

20. The AIM-120C-8 Advance Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM) is a supersonic, air launched, aerial intercept, guided missile featuring digital technology and micro-miniature solid-state electronics. AMRAAM capabilities include look-down/shootdown, multiple launches against multiple targets, resistance to electronic countermeasures, and interception of high- and low-flying and maneuvering targets. This potential sale will include AMRAAM Guidance Section spares. The AIM-120C-8 is a form, fit, function refresh of the AIM-120C-7 and is the next generation to be produced.

21. The AIM-9X Block II SIDEWINDER Tactical is a short-range, air-to-air missile. The AIM-9X Block II SIDEWINDER Missile provides a high off-boresight seeker, enhanced countermeasure rejection capability, low drag/high angle of attack airframe and the ability to integrate the Helmet Mounted Cueing System. This potential sale includes Tactical Guidance Unit Spares.

22. The AIM-9X Block II Captive Air Training Missile (CATM) is a flight certified inert mass simulator with a functioning Guidance Unit (GU). The CATM is the primary aircrew training device providing all pre-launch functions as well as realistic aerodynamic performance that equate to carrying a tactical missile. The CATM provides pilot training in aerial target acquisition and use of aircraft controls/displays. This potential sale includes CATM Guidance Unit Spares.

23. The Joint Programmable Fuze FMU-139 or FMU-152 fuzes are multi-delay sensors compatible with weapon guidance kits, tail kits, high-explosive bombs, and reduced collateral damage weapons which provide all arming and detonation event functions combined in a single fuze system.

24. Laser JDAM (Joint Direct Attack Munitions) (GBU-54) converts existing unguided free-fall bombs into precision guided smart munitions by adding a new tail section containing Inertial Navigation System (INS) guidance/Global Positioning System (GPS) guidance and adds a Semi-active laser seeker. This allows the weapon to strike targets moving at up to 70 mph. The LJDAM weapon consists of a DSU-38 sensor, a JDAM guidance set installed on bomb body and a fuze. The DSU-38 consists of a laser spot tracker (same size and shape as a DSU-33 proximity fuze), a cable connecting the DSU-38 to the basic JDAM guidance set, a cable cover, cable cover tie down straps, modified tail kit door and wiring harness, and associated modified JDAM software that incorporates navigation and guidance flight software to support both LJDAM and standard JDAM missions.

The KMU-572 is the tail kit for a GBU-54, 500LB Laser JDAM.

25. The Enhanced Paveway II (EP II) Laser Guided Bomb (LGB) is a maneuverable, all-weather, free-fall weapon that guides to a spot of laser energy reflected off the target. The "enhanced" component is the addition of GPS-aided Inertial Navigation Systems (GAINS) guidance to the laser seeker. Laser designation for the LGB can be provided by a variety of laser target markers or designators. The EP II consists of an MAU-210 Enhanced Computer Control Group (ECCG) that

is not warhead specific and a warhead-specific Air Foil Group (AFG) that attaches to the nose and tail of a General Purpose (GP) bomb body.

The EGBU-49 is a 500LB GP bomb body fitted with the MXU-650 AFG to guide to its laser-designated target.

26. The Mk-82 GP bomb body is a 500LB, free-fall, unguided, low-drag weapon.

27. Mk-82 inert GP bomb body is a 500LB, free-fall, unguided, low-drag weapon without the explosive fill.

28. The GBU-39 Small Diameter Bomb I Practice Bomb is an inert variant of the 250LB, GPS-aided inertial navigation system, small autonomous, day or night, adverse weather, conventional, air-to-ground precision glide weapon able to strike fixed and stationary re-locatable non-hardened targets from standoff ranges. It can be used for integration, test, or training purposes. This purchase will also include tactical training rounds.

29. The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is SECRET.

30. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures that might reduce weapon system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

31. A determination has been made that Bulgaria can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government. This sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification.

32. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to the Government of Bulgaria.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. MENENDEZ. Madam President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

Hon. ROBERT MENENDEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(5)(A) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), as amended, we are forwarding Transmittal No.

0D-22. This notification relates to enhancements or upgrades from the level of sensitivity of technology or capability described in the Section 36(b)(1) AECA certification 21-24 of March 12, 2021.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. HURSCHE,
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 0D-22

Report of Enhancement or Upgrade of Sensitivity of Technology or Capability (Sec. 36(b)(5)(A), AECA)

(i) Purchaser: Government of Germany.
(ii) Sec. 36(b)(1), AECA Transmittal No.: 21-24; Date: March 12, 2021; Military Department: Navy.

(iii) Description: March 12, 2021, Congress was notified, by Congressional certification transmittal number 21-24, of the possible sale under Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act of five (5) P-8A Patrol Aircraft; nine (9) Multifunctional Distribution System Joint Tactical Radio Systems 5 (MIDS JTRS 5); and twelve (12) LN-251 with Embedded Global Positioning Systems (GPS)/Inertial Navigation Systems (EGIs). Also included are commercial engines; Tactical Open Mission Software (TOMS); Electro-Optical (EO) and Infrared MX-20HD; AN/AAQ-2(V) I Acoustic System; AN/APY-10 radar; ALQ-240 Electronic Support Measures; NexGen Missile Warning Sensors; AN/PRC-117G Manpack radios include MPE-S type II with SAASM 3.7; Global Positioning Systems (GPS) 524D Precise Positioning System (PPS) for APY-10 Radar; AN/ALQ-213 Electronic Counter Measures; AN/ALE-47 Counter Measures Dispensing Systems; AN/UPX IFF Interrogators; APX-123A(C) IFF Digital Transponders; KIV-78 IFF Mode 5 Cryptographic Appliques; CCM-701A Cryptographic Core Modules; KY-100M, KY-58, KYV-5 for HF-121C radios; AN/PYQ-10 V3 Simple Key Loaders (SKL) with KOV-21 Cryptographic Appliques; aircraft spares; spare engine; support equipment; operational support systems; training; training devices; maintenance trainer/classrooms; publications; software; engineering technical assistance (ETA); logistics technical assistance (LTA); Country Liaison Officer (CLO) support; Contractor Engineering Technical Services (CETS); repair and return (RoR); transportation; aircraft ferry; and other associated training and support; and other related elements of logistics and program support. The estimated total cost was \$1.77 billion. Major Defense Equipment (MDE) constituted \$1.10 billion of this total.

This transmittal reports the addition of the following Major Defense Equipment (MDE) items: eight (8) LAIRCM System Processor Replacements (LSPR) (each includes 8 Exelis EGR Global Positioning System (GPS) Receivers integrated with Selective Availability Anti-Spoofing Modules (SAASM); and seven (7) Guardian Laser Transmitter Assemblies (GLTA)). The following non-MDE items will also be included: AN/ARC-210 RT-2036(C) radios; Control Interface Unit (CIU) for the AN/AAQ-24(V)N; dual KIV-7Ms; CCM-700A cryptographic modules; KG-175 Encryptor Network Convergence Systems; Advanced Digital Antenna Production (ADAP) Antenna Electronics (AE); and Advanced Digital Antenna Production (ADAP) Controlled Reception Pattern Antenna (CRPA) antennas. The total value of these new items is \$13.5 million but will not cause an increase in the total estimated program cost, as pricing was factored in the initial notification. The total estimated program cost remains \$1.77 billion, with the total MDE cost remaining \$1.10 billion of total program cost.

(iv) Significance: This notification is being provided as the additional MDE items were

not enumerated in the original notification. The inclusion of this MDE represents an increase in capability over what was previously notified. The proposed articles and services will support Germany's capability to meet current and future threats by providing critical capabilities to coalition maritime operations and increases interoperability between the U.S. Navy and the Government of Germany.

(v) Justification: This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security of the United States by improving the security of a NATO Ally which is an important force for political and economic stability in Europe.

(vi) Sensitivity of Technology:

The mid-range ("Mini") Cryptographic Core Modernization (CCM) module provides for encryption and decrypting data for Common Data Link (CDL) missions.

The Cryptographic Core Modernization (CCM) module for Tactical Operations Center (TOC) provides secure common data link communications.

The Sensitivity of Technology Statement contained in the original notification applies to the remaining items reported here.

The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is UNCLASSIFIED.

(vii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: April 1, 2022.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. MENENDEZ. Madam President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

Hon. ROBERT MENENDEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(5)(A) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), as amended, we are forwarding Transmittal No. 0C-22. This notification relates to enhancements or upgrades from the level of sensitivity of technology or capability described in the Section 36(b)(1) AECA certification 15-62 of November 19, 2015.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. HURSCHE,
Director.

Enclosures.
Transmittal No. 0C-22

Report of Enhancement or Upgrade of Sensitivity of Technology or Capability (Sec. 36(b)(5)(A), AECA)

(i) Purchaser: Government of Japan.

(ii) Sec. 36(b)(1), AECA Transmittal No.: 15-62; Date: November 19, 2015; Implementing Agency: Air Force.

(iii) Description: On November 19, 2015, Congress was notified by Congressional certification transmittal number 15-62 of the possible sale, under Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, of three (3) RQ-4 Block 30 (I) Global Hawk Remotely Piloted Aircraft with Enhanced Integrated Sensor Suite (EISS); eight (8) Kearfott Inertial Navigation System/Global Positioning System (INS/GPS) units (2 per aircraft with 2 spares); and eight (8) LN-251 INS/GPS units (2 per aircraft with 2 spares). Also included were operational-level sensor and aircraft test equipment, ground support equipment, operational flight test support, communications equipment, spare and repair parts, personnel training, publications and technical data, U.S. Government and contractor technical and logistics support services, and other related elements of logistics support. The total estimated case value was \$1.2 billion. Major Defense Equipment (MDE) constituted \$689 million of this total.

On April 4, 2016, Congress was notified by Congressional certification transmittal number 0J-16 of the inclusion of two Ground Control Elements (GCE). The GCEs were not enumerated as MDE in the original notification of the Global Hawk RPA system. The total cost of the new MDE articles was \$31 million, increasing the total estimated MDE value to \$720 million. The total estimated case value remained \$1.2 billion.

This transmittal reports the addition of the following MDE items: five (5) Kearfott INS/GPS; and two (2) LN-251 INS/GPS. The following non-MDE items will also be included: hardware and software integration support. The total estimated MDE value will remain \$720 million. The total estimated case value will remain \$1.2 billion.

(iv) Significance: This notification is being provided as the additional MDE items were not enumerated in the original notification. The proposed articles will provide Japan with sufficient spares and robust maintenance and logistics necessary to support its RQ-4 Global Hawk fleet and high-altitude intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance mission optimally.

(v) Justification: This proposed sale will support the foreign policy goals and national security objectives of the United States by improving the security of a major ally that is a force for political stability and economic progress in the Asia-Pacific region. It is vital to U.S. national interest to assist Japan in developing and maintaining a strong and effective self-defense capability.

(vi) Sensitivity of Technology: The Sensitivity of Technology statement contained in the original notification applies to items reported here.

The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is UNCLASSIFIED.

(vii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: April 4, 2022.

NOMINATION OF ERIK KRISTOPHER RAVEN

Mr. TESTER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the following statement be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS FOR ERIK RAVEN (AS DELIVERED)

U.S. SENATOR JON TESTER—SENATE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
(March 22, 2022)

It is truly an honor to be introducing Erik Raven today at his nomination hearing to be Undersecretary for the Navy.

It is an honor because there is no one more qualified or capable than Erik is to serve the women and men of our Navy.

I know firsthand, because Erik is the Democratic Staff Director for the Subcommittee on Defense of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and for the last year, I have worked very, very closely with him in my role as Chairman on that Committee. In that time, we've spoken every day—something I know Erik has enjoyed very much.

Erik is a true professional. He is dedicated, he is whip-smart, and he knows the defense budget better than anybody.

But that's only part of what makes Erik qualified and deserving of being confirmed for this position at the Department of Defense.

What makes Erik exceptional is that he deeply understands the challenges and the threats we face, and he has dedicated his life to our military, our national security, and to our country.

For the last 24 years, Erik has served as a staff member for some of the Giants of the Senate: Sen. Dianne Feinstein, Sen. Ted Kennedy, and Sen. Robert Byrd—you may have heard of them.

Erik served as Senator Byrd's Military and Foreign Affairs Advisor from 2000 to 2007, and as his Legislative Director from 2006-2007. He also served as a speechwriter for Senator Byrd on national security matters.

Some of you may not know this, but my office in Hart is Senator Byrd's old office. And welcoming Erik back into that office after I became SAC-D Chairman is a fitting symmetry to the end of his Hill career before he sails off to the Pentagon.

But I'm not the only SAC-D Chairman who has benefitted from Erik's wisdom and leadership.

For the past 15 years—7 as a Professional Staff Member and 8 as Staff Director—Erik has served Senators, the Senate, and our nation.

As the Staff Director, he is the principal advisor to the Committee on budgetary matters relating to the Department of Defense and the national intelligence community.

And during his time on the Committee, Erik has been responsible for the oversight of national intelligence programs, national security space programs, Special Operations procurement, Army aviation, and Navy research and development matters, as well as staff lead on wartime intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance initiatives.

Erik is as credentialed as he is experienced: he has completed a master's thesis on the origins of China's nuclear weapons program at the London School of Economics and Political Science as well as an undergraduate honors thesis on the international narcotics trade at Connecticut College.

This dude is a smart guy.

And he has good people in his corner: I want to recognize his wife, Ann, who is here today—and thank you, Ann, for sharing Erik with the Senate, and soon, I hope, with the Department of Defense. The gratitude our country owes Erik for his service, we also owe to you.

The bottom line is this: Erik Raven will serve as Undersecretary for the Navy honorably and well. He is exceptionally qualified and deserving of this Committee's favorable endorsement, and I'm sure that the distin-

guished members of this Committee will agree after getting a chance to question him.

Erik, I just want to congratulate you on your nomination, and get in there and give 'em hell, okay?

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

RECOGNIZING THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR HOME CARE AND HOSPICE

Ms. STABENOW. Madam President, I rise today to celebrate the 40th anniversary of one of the leading voices in healthcare, the National Association for Home Care and Hospice. Established on April 2, 1982, from three separate organizations, for four decades, it has been a voice for the essential and dedicated organizations that provide healthcare services to over 12 million patients annually in their own homes.

NAHC has provided valuable and trusted information that has helped guide Congress, the administration, Federal agencies, and many other health policy planners as we support the ability of patients to receive high quality healthcare at home.

From the beginning, NAHC has recognized that complex health policy issues require a unified voice. NAHC has brought together providers representing a wide range of home services including home health, hospice care, home and community-based services, home infusion therapy, private duty nursing for pediatric and adult patients, personal care services, home-based palliative care, and more. These providers are big and small, free-standing and part of larger institutions, nonprofit and commercial, rural and urban.

Healthcare continues to shift to care provided in the home—and with good reason. Providing expanded, holistic care in one's own home when clinically appropriate can improve the lives of patients while increasing quality and efficiency.

I pay tribute today to NAHC's decades of work to expand access to healthcare at home, and I look forward to partnering with NAHC members and staff for many more years to come.

FAITH MONTH

Mrs. HYDE-SMITH. Madam President, Americans across the country, led by Concerned Women for America, the Nation's largest public policy organization for women, and other faith-based organizations are celebrating April as Faith Month. I commend this noble effort calling all people of faith to join in prayer, thanksgiving, and celebration of their faith.

The United States of America was born of the unanimous declaration that we are "endowed by [our] Creator with certain unalienable Rights," based on "the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God," "appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world," and acknowledging our "reliance on the protection of divine Providence." We are a people

of faith, which is why religious freedom is known as America's first freedom, as laid out in the Establishment and the Free Exercise clauses of the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. The freedom of speech is guaranteed by the First Amendment and also supports America's unique focus on freedom of expression, including in matters of faith.

America's Judeo-Christian founding promotes religious diversity and tolerance. Our motto, "In God We Trust," further emphasizes the importance of faith in our Nation's founding. From our first President to the last, we have always acknowledged America's faith. President George Washington recognized "it is the duty of all Nations to acknowledge the providence of Almighty God, to obey His will, to be grateful for His benefits, and humbly to implore His protection and favor." More recently, President Joe Biden acknowledged Thanksgiving as a "time to reflect on our many blessings—from God, this Nation, and each other."

Religious liberty serves to strengthen our country's appreciation of all peoples, regardless of faith. But eternal diligence is needed to preserve religious freedom. Attacks on religious liberty and people of faith continue to plague our Nation with some religious charities even being forced to betray the tenets of their faith in order to participate in certain government programs. We must actively reject all efforts to criminalize or cancel religious beliefs as somehow incompatible with our democracy.

Religious organizations in America have a rich history of charitable engagement by helping the sick, poor, and afflicted. They should be celebrated, not maligned for their contributions to improving our way of life. According to the Pew Research Center, more than 75 percent of Americans practice some type of religious faith. This rich, diverse religious heritage is to our credit and should be encouraged.

Therefore, I join millions of Americans during this Faith Month in celebrating their personal faiths freely and openly, with public displays and celebrations, including prayer and expressions of thanksgiving. In this manner, we can strongly reaffirm our commitment to the religious liberty principles of our founding.

TRIBUTE TO JACK LESLIE

Mr. COONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following letter honoring Jack Leslie, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TRIBUTE TO JACK LESLIE

DEAR JACK, Congratulations on your retirement. It's hard to think of you as retired. In the decades since you got your career start in the United States Senate, working for Ted Kennedy, you have made a lasting difference throughout the world: in leading

Sawyer Miller; in your very long and incredibly successful run heading Weber Shandwick; in communications in the United States and around the world; and in your countless contributions to international organizations, to boards, and to leadership and development.

I thank Caroline, Web, and Finn, for sharing you with so many of us over so many years. I know you're excited to have more time to spend with the family, but I know you will continue your service to our nation as well.

Jack, you've been a leader on more boards than I can name, among them, Water.org, the Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation, the UNHCR American Advisory Committee, and of course, most importantly, in my view, the United States African Development Foundation. You've been appointed and reappointed by Senates with both Republican and Democrat majorities; by presidents, both Democrat and Republican. You've made an indelible mark here and around the world.

Thank you for your friendship, your advice, and your encouragement in my dozen years here in the Senate. And thank you for the incredible difference you've made with your heart, with your service, and with your charm, wit, and insights.

Sincerely,

CHRIS COONS.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO LEO KHAYET

• Mr. MARSHALL. Madam President, I rise today to honor and recognize Leo Khayet of Overland Park, KS. Leo has raised more than \$200,000 in an effort to help Ukrainian people in Odessa evacuate the country as Russia continues its attacks.

These invasions hit close to home for Leo. When Leo was younger, his family had to make the hard decision to relocate from Belarus for a better life. He lived in refugee camps in Austria and Italy for five months prior to arriving in Kansas City in 1989. Leo is now an entrepreneur in Overland Park, which gave him connections to multiple different businesses in the Kansas City area. When Russia invaded in late February, Leo gathered his resources from these leaders and organizations making his efforts to help possible.

Thus far, Leo has been successful in helping 2,000 Ukrainians flee to safety in Moldova. In an effort to continue helping victims of the war in Ukraine, Leo is planning on hosting another Zoom call and inviting more prominent business leaders in the area to gather and keep providing this humanitarian aid. It is truly honorable what he is doing to help the people of Ukraine. Leo said it best: "In this case, this has really brought out the best of the community here in Kansas. They're ready to save people who they have no clue who they are, that live thousands of miles away, they don't even share a common language with them, besides the fact that we're human beings and I think that is amazing." It truly is amazing to see what one man's ambition and determination can do to bring a community together and help those

in need. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the noble act of Leo Khayet and thank him for his dedication to help Ukraine.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Roberts, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

In executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 3:02 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives delivered by Mrs. Alli, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 3617. An act to decriminalize and deschedule cannabis, to provide for reinvestment in certain persons adversely impacted by the War on Drugs, to provide for expungement of certain cannabis offenses, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6833. An act to amend title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act, the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to establish requirements with respect to cost-sharing for certain insulin products, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House disagrees to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 4521) to provide for a coordinated Federal research initiative to ensure continued United States leadership in engineering biology, and asks for a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two houses thereon.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

At 5:11 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives delivered by Mrs. Alli, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had signed the following enrolled bill:

S. 3294. An act to obtain and direct the placement in the Capitol or on the Capitol Grounds of a statue to honor Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States Sandra Day O'Connor and a statue to honor Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States Ruth Bader Ginsburg.

The enrolled bill was subsequently signed by the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 3617. An act to decriminalize and deschedule cannabis, to provide for reinvestment in certain persons adversely impacted

by the War on Drugs, to provide for expungement of certain cannabis offenses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. MENENDEZ, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, without amendment and with a preamble:

S. Con. Res. 20. A concurrent resolution condemning the October 25, 2021, military coup in Sudan and standing with the people of Sudan.

By Mr. MENENDEZ, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, without amendment:

S. Res. 473. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate on the necessity of maintaining the United Nations arms embargo on South Sudan until conditions for peace, stability, democracy, and development exist.

By Mr. MENENDEZ, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and with an amended preamble:

S. Res. 503. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the Government of the People's Republic of China should immediately guarantee the safety and freedom of tennis star Peng Shuai.

By Mr. PETERS, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, without amendment:

H.R. 735. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 502 East Cotati Avenue in Cotati, California, as the "Arturo L. Ibleto Post Office Building".

By Mr. MENENDEZ, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 816. A bill to amend the Diplomatic Security Act of 1986 to provide for improved serious security incident investigations, and for other purposes.

By Mr. PETERS, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, without amendment:

H.R. 1298. An act designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1233 North Cedar Street in Owasso, Oklahoma, as the "Technical Sergeant Marshal Roberts Post Office Building".

H.R. 2324. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2800 South Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the "D. Edwina Stephens Post Office".

By Mr. MENENDEZ, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 3492. A bill to address the importance of foreign affairs training in national security, and for other purposes.

By Mr. PETERS, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, without amendment:

H.R. 3539. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 223 West Chalan Santo Papa in Hagatna, Guam, as the "Atanasio Taitano Perez Post Office".

H.R. 3579. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 200 East Main Street in Maroa, Illinois, as the "Jeremy L. Ridden Post Office".

By Mr. MENENDEZ, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 3591. A bill to strengthen the bilateral partnership between the United States and Ecuador in support of democratic institutions and rule of law, sustainable and inclusive economic growth, and conservation.

By Mr. PETERS, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, without amendment:

H.R. 3613. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 202 Trumbull Street in Saint Clair, Michigan, as the "Corporal Jeffrey Robert Standfest Post Office Building".

By Mr. MENENDEZ, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 3666. A bill to require reports on the adoption of a cryptocurrency as legal tender in El Salvador, and for other purposes.

By Mr. PETERS, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, without amendment:

S. 3825. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3903 Melear Drive in Arlington, Texas, as the "Ron Wright Post Office Building".

S. 3826. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1304 4th Avenue in Canyon, Texas, as the "Gary James Fletcher Post Office Building".

S. 3884. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 404 U.S. Highway 41 North in Baraga, Michigan, as the "Cora Reynolds Anderson Post Office".

H.R. 4168. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6223 Maple Street, in Omaha, Nebraska, as the "Petty Officer 1st Class Charles Jackson French Post Office".

H.R. 5577. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3900 Crown Road Southwest in Atlanta, Georgia, as the "John R. Lewis Post Office Building".

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. DURBIN for the Committee on the Judiciary.

Stephanie Dawkins Davis, of Michigan, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit.

Robert Steven Huie, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of California.

Evelyn Padin, of New Jersey, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Jersey.

Jennifer H. Rearden, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York.

Vanessa Roberts Avery, of Connecticut, to be United States Attorney for the District of Connecticut for the term of four years.

(Nominations without an asterisk were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. PETERS (for himself and Mr. MORAN):

S. 3988. A bill to codify and authorize the Federal Communications Commission's establishment of a council to make recommendations on ways to increase the security, reliability, and interoperability of communications networks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. CRAMER (for himself, Mr. ROUNDS, and Mr. HOEVEN):

S. 3989. A bill to provide that the Secretary of the Interior may not enter into certain

conservation easements with a term of more than 50 years, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. MENENDEZ):

S. 3990. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to prohibit certain securities trading and related communications by those who possess material, nonpublic information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. LEAHY:

S. Res. 575. A resolution recognizing April 4, 2022, as the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action, and reaffirming the leadership of the United States in eliminating landmines and unexploded ordnance; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. LUJÁN (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BROWN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. SMITH, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. Res. 576. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Public Health Week; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 79

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the names of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 79, a bill to eliminate the disparity in sentencing for cocaine offenses, and for other purposes.

S. 223

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSOFF) was added as a cosponsor of S. 223, a bill to establish the Office to Enforce and Protect Against Child Sexual Exploitation.

S. 331

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 331, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the age requirement with respect to eligibility for qualified ABLE programs.

S. 350

At the request of Ms. HASSAN, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 350, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize certain programs under part A of title XI of such Act relating to genetic diseases, and for other purposes.

S. 904

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 904, a bill to require the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works to digitize

and make publicly available geographic information system mapping data relating to public access to Federal land and waters for outdoor recreation, and for other purposes.

S. 988

At the request of Mr. SCHATZ, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 988, a bill to provide competitive grants for the promotion of Japanese American confinement education as a means to understand the importance of democratic principles, use and abuse of power, and to raise awareness about the importance of cultural tolerance toward Japanese Americans, and for other purposes.

S. 1280

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1280, a bill to improve the reproductive assistance provided by the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs to certain members of the Armed Forces, veterans, and their spouses or partners, and for other purposes.

S. 1312

At the request of Mr. MURPHY, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1312, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the waiting periods for disability insurance benefits and Medicare coverage for individuals with metastatic breast cancer and for other purposes.

S. 1328

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1328, a bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to reauthorize the farm to school program, and for other purposes.

S. 1535

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1535, a bill to designate as wilderness certain Federal portions of the red rock canyons of the Colorado Plateau and the Great Basin Deserts in the State of Utah for the benefit of present and future generations of people in the United States.

S. 1810

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the names of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) and the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1810, a bill to provide incentives to physicians to practice in rural and medically underserved communities, and for other purposes.

S. 2050

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2050, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to remove silencers from the definition of firearms, and for other purposes.

S. 2061

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms.

SINEMA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2061, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to ensure coverage of mental health services furnished through telehealth.

S. 2076

At the request of Mr. BENNET, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2076, a bill to establish a program to develop antimicrobial innovations targeting the most challenging pathogens and most threatening infections.

S. 2130

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2130, a bill to modify the disposition of certain outer Continental Shelf revenues and to open Federal financial sharing to heighten opportunities for renewable energy, and for other purposes.

S. 3726

At the request of Mr. Kaine, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3726, a bill to address research on, and improve access to, supportive services for individuals with long COVID.

S. 3785

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3785, a bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to eliminate the restriction on veterans concurrently serving in the Offices of Administrator and Deputy Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration.

S. 3867

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3867, a bill to impose sanctions with respect to the use of cryptocurrency to facilitate transactions by Russian persons subject to sanctions, and for other purposes.

S. 3889

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3889, a bill to reform the labor laws of the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 3904

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3904, a bill to enhance the cybersecurity of the Healthcare and Public Health Sector.

S. 3951

At the request of Mr. HAWLEY, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3951, a bill to establish appropriate penalties for possession of child pornography, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 43

At the request of Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 43, a joint reso-

lution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of the Treasury and the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services relating to "Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; Updating Payment Parameters, Section 1332 Waiver Implementing Regulations, and Improving Health Insurance Markets for 2022 and Beyond".

S. CON. RES. 35

At the request of Mr. SCHATZ, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 35, a concurrent resolution supporting the goals and ideals of International Transgender Day of Visibility.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. MENENDEZ):

S. 3990. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to prohibit certain securities trading and related communications by those who possess material, nonpublic information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, today, I am joined by Senator MENENDEZ in introducing the Insider Trading Prohibition Act, a bill that will finally define the offense of insider trading. This legislation is desperately needed because, in the absence of a statutory definition, the courts have cobbled together a dizzying array of interpretations of anti-fraud statutes, creating what is an inconsistent and complicated body of common law for deciding insider trading cases. What should be simple has become unnecessarily complex.

Indeed, Judge Jed Rakoff, who has presided over many insider trading cases before the Southern District of New York, wrote in a recent opinion that "the crime of insider trading is a straightforward concept that some courts have somehow managed to complicate."

Consider the following hypothetical example. A financial analyst receives information about XYZ Corporation's earnings from a company insider, like an executive or board member, before this information is publicly released. The analyst then shares this inside information with her portfolio manager who subsequently trades in XYZ stock. I suspect most Americans would agree that the portfolio manager was given an unfair advantage. But the courts are not so sure. They have left an open question whether this very trade would constitute illegal insider trading. Experts agree that this kind of judicial uncertainty is one reason among many of why Congress must clarify the law of insider trading.

Former SEC Commissioner Robert J. Jackson and former U.S. Attorney Preet Bharara have written that "[t]he shoddy state of American insider-trading law affects everyone. Prosecutors

and regulators are stuck enforcing laws that are ill-suited to 21st-century misconduct. Lawyers struggle to tell their clients what they can and cannot do within the bounds of the law. And ordinary Americans are left asking whether financial markets are stacked in favor of those who skirt the rules."

Columbia Law School Professor John C. Coffee, Jr., noted that "[t]here is general agreement today that the law of insider trading has grown overly complex and technical. As a result, it is hard for the public to understand its logic or for practitioners to give advice with respect to the scope of the prohibition. Moreover, to the extent that insider trading is judge-made law, disparities and inconsistencies among the U.S. circuit courts becomes inevitable because there is little in the way of a definitive statutory text to provide precise guidance."

State regulators agree, too. For example, Maryland Commissioner of Securities Melanie Senter Lubin recently stated on behalf of the North American Securities Administrators Association that "[d]efining the standards for insider trading liability by statute would add greater clarity and consistency to this important area of the law."

This is precisely what Senator MENENDEZ and I are doing in our bill. We are seeking to finally distill the offense of insider trading to clear bright line rules. Simply put, if a person trades a security on the basis of information that the person is aware is material and nonpublic and is aware was wrongfully obtained, then that person has engaged in unlawful insider trading.

Under our legislation, insider trading would be prohibited if a trader knows or has reason to know that her information was wrongfully obtained, for example, through theft, bribery, hacking, misappropriation, or a breach of a fiduciary duty for a personal benefit. We do not intend to restrict those who take the time to independently develop their own information from publicly available sources from trading on the independently developed information.

By cracking down on those who rig securities markets to favor the well connected, our legislation provides everyday investors with a fair shot at seeing some returns after investing their hard-earned savings. Incidents of insider trading, and the perceived pervasiveness of the practice, have for years served to validate the public's worst assumptions about Wall Street culture. It is time we clearly define what is appropriate under the law and take this meaningful step towards improving the integrity of our securities markets for professional traders and retail investors alike.

I would like to thank Senator MENENDEZ for working with me on this legislation, and I urge our colleagues to join us in supporting the Insider Trading Prohibition Act.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 575—RECOGNIZING APRIL 4, 2022, AS THE INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR MINE AWARENESS AND ASSISTANCE IN MINE ACTION, AND REAFFIRMING THE LEADERSHIP OF THE UNITED STATES IN ELIMINATING LANDMINES AND UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE

Mr. LEAHY submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 575

Whereas landmines and unexploded ordnance threaten the safety, health, and lives of civilian populations and create humanitarian and development challenges that have serious and lasting social, economic, and security consequences for affected populations;

Whereas demining and clearance of unexploded ordnance enables displaced people to return to their homes and has a direct impact on development outcomes such as food security, school attendance, and economic development;

Whereas people in at least 60 countries and other areas are at risk from mines and unexploded ordnance in their communities;

Whereas more than 125,000 deaths and injuries resulting from anti-personnel or anti-vehicle mines and other explosive remnants of war have been recorded in the Landmine Monitor database since 2001, and thousands more individuals around the world are killed and injured by such mines and remnants each year;

Whereas, over the past 3 decades, the United States has been the global leader in supporting efforts to clear mine-contaminated areas around the world, dedicating more than \$4,000,000,000 for demining and related programs since 1993 and helping to eliminate more than 90,000 tons of ordnance in nearly 40 countries;

Whereas, since 1989, the United States Agency for International Development has allocated more than \$324,000,000 through the Leahy War Victims Fund in more than 50 countries to provide artificial limbs, wheelchairs, rehabilitation, vocational training, and other assistance to survivors of accidents caused by landmines and unexploded ordnance;

Whereas landmines contaminate countries in which the United States Armed Forces have been engaged in combat or stabilization operations, including Iraq, Syria, Kosovo, and Somalia, posing a significant risk to United States military personnel;

Whereas the United States Government expressed its support for the Maputo +15 declaration of June 27, 2014, which established the goal "to destroy all stockpiled anti-personnel mines and clear all mined areas as soon as possible," and "to the fullest extent possible by 2025";

Whereas there are 164 States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction, done at Oslo September 18, 1997, although the United States is not yet among them;

Whereas the recent use of landmines, cluster bombs, and other munitions, particularly in the Middle East, Afghanistan, and Ukraine, has created new humanitarian priorities and funding requirements for demining, while legacy mine contamination remains an urgent challenge impacting millions of people globally;

Whereas additional resources for demining will be needed to achieve a world free of the

threat of landmines and other explosive hazards; and

Whereas, on December 8, 2005, the United Nations General Assembly declared that April 4th of each year shall be observed as the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) reaffirms the commitment of the United States to support international humanitarian efforts to eliminate landmines and unexploded ordnance;

(2) recognizes those individuals in numerous countries who, at great risk to their personal safety, work to locate and remove anti-personnel landmines and unexploded ordnance;

(3) affirms its support for the goal, as expressed by the Maputo +15 declaration of June 27, 2014, to intensify efforts to clear mined areas to the fullest extent possible by 2025;

(4) calls upon the United States Government—

(A) to continue providing the funding necessary to support international humanitarian demining activities;

(B) to maintain its international leadership role in seeking to rid the world of areas contaminated by landmines and unexploded ordnance; and

(C) to rededicate itself to addressing legacy mine contamination as an urgent humanitarian priority; and

(5) reaffirms the goals of the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, 16 years ago the United Nations General Assembly designated April 4 as the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action. Today, I am introducing a Senate resolution recognizing that designation and reaffirming United States leadership in eliminating landmines and unexploded ordnance.

As we read the reports of withdrawing Russian troops leaving landmines to terrorize, maim, and kill Ukrainian civilians, we are reminded of the necessity to redouble our efforts to ban these insidious weapons once and for all. The mines in Ukraine will remain a deadly hazard there long after the fighting ends, whenever that time comes.

Landmines and other unexploded ordnance cause death and terrible injuries to people in dozens of countries, mostly places where the ability to provide lifesaving medical care and long-term rehabilitation and vocational support is lacking or far from adequate.

The United States continues to provide the largest share of demining assistance, and we spend many millions of dollars annually helping the survivors. That is something we can be proud of.

But in some countries, like Laos, the millions of cluster munitions that failed to detonate on contact were manufactured in the United States and dropped by American aircraft. Fifty years later they continue to destroy innocent lives.

So while the number of landmine and UXO casualties has fallen significantly since I and others first took on this issue in the late 1980s and early 1990s,

we are not where we hoped to be back then.

First, the Biden Administration needs to restore the policy on landmines that was put in place during the Obama Administration. The White House said they would but it has not happened yet. There is no excuse for delaying.

Second, we need to continue to provide the funding for humanitarian demining and survivors assistance. Fortunately, this is not a partisan issue. It is simply a matter of continuing to treat it as a priority.

And third, this is my last year in the Senate and while I will do everything I can while I am here, we need others to continue to advocate for the United States to sign the international treaties banning anti-personnel landmines and cluster munitions. It should have happened already, and we have to keep working until it does.

I have seen first-hand the effects of landmines and other unexploded munitions. It is horrific, especially when it's a young child with a leg or an arm missing. Or a parent blinded and crippled by a landmine, being led around by a child.

We should be the country that leads the world in ending not only the carnage of landmines and UXO left behind, but the production, export, use and stockpiling of these indiscriminate weapons that don't belong in the arsenals of civilized nations.

SENATE RESOLUTION 576—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH WEEK

Mr. LUJÁN (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BROWN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. SMITH, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 576

Whereas the week of April 4, 2022, is designated as National Public Health Week by the American Public Health Association;

Whereas the theme for National Public Health Week in 2022 is "Public Health is Where You Are";

Whereas the goal of National Public Health Week in 2022 is to recognize the contributions of public health in—

(1) improving the health of the people of the United States; and

(2) achieving health equity;

Whereas, as of the date of introduction of this resolution, the United States and the global community are responding to the COVID-19 pandemic, which requires support for—

(1) a robust public health infrastructure and workforce;

(2) State, territorial, local, and Tribal health departments, health care workers, public health laboratories, and first responders;

(3) diagnostic testing of new and potential COVID-19 cases and activities related to epidemiology and public health data;

(4) complying with appropriate social distancing and quarantine recommendations;

(5) relieving financial burdens for individuals in the United States hurt by the COVID-19 pandemic, including through public health emergency leave;

(6) the Medicaid programs and community health centers of States to ensure care for vulnerable populations;

(7) collaboration among the Federal Government, State and local governments, schools, businesses, and employers to support public health measures to decrease community spread of COVID-19;

(8) investments in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention that support infectious disease outbreak preparedness and critical public health infrastructure for State and local health departments and public health laboratories;

(9) a comprehensive effort to ensure a successful COVID-19 vaccination campaign that boosts access to vaccines for vulnerable populations and trust in vaccine safety and effectiveness; and

(10) efforts to address racism as a public health crisis and reduce racial and ethnic health disparities related to COVID-19 deaths, vaccine access and testing, and important health outcomes outside of the pandemic such as maternal mortality;

Whereas, in 2020, the life expectancy at birth for the population of the United States declined by 1.5 years, which is the largest drop in life expectancy since 1943;

Whereas many of the leading causes of death for individuals in the United States result from chronic conditions, which are among the most common, costly, and preventable of all health challenges;

Whereas there are significant differences in the health status of individuals living in the healthiest States and those living in the least healthy States, including differences in obesity rates, the prevalence of chronic disease, and the prevalence of infectious disease;

Whereas racial and ethnic minority populations in the United States continue to experience disparities in the burden of illness and death, as compared to the entire population of the United States;

Whereas violence is a leading cause of premature death, and it is estimated that more than 7 individuals per hour die a violent death in the United States;

Whereas deaths from homicides cost the economy of the United States billions of dollars, and the violence of homicides can cause social and emotional distress, community trauma, injury, disability, depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder;

Whereas more than 47,500 lives were lost due to suicide in 2019, and in May 2020, during the COVID-19 pandemic, emergency department visits for suspected suicide attempts began to increase among adolescents aged 12 to 17 years, especially among girls;

Whereas an estimated 1 in 7 children in the United States experience child abuse and neglect, and 1,840 children died of abuse and neglect in 2019;

Whereas, despite significant progress in reducing the infant mortality rate in the United States to a historic low of 5.6 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 2019, the infant mortality rate in the United States still greatly varies among States;

Whereas women die from pregnancy-related complications in the United States at a higher rate than in many other developed countries, and an estimated 60 percent of maternal deaths in the United States are preventable;

Whereas Black mothers experience a maternal mortality rate 3 to 4 times higher than White mothers;

Whereas there were an estimated 100,306 drug overdose deaths in the United States during the 12-month period ending in April

2021, the highest level ever recorded during a 12-month period and an increase of 28.5 percent from the 78,056 deaths during the same period the prior year;

Whereas cigarette smoking is the leading cause of preventable disease and death in the United States, accounting for more than 480,000 deaths each year, including more than 41,000 deaths resulting from secondhand smoke;

Whereas the percentage of adults in the United States who smoke cigarettes has decreased from 20.9 percent in 2005 to 13.7 percent in 2018;

Whereas, in 2020, according to data from the National Youth Tobacco Survey, 19.6 percent of high school students (3,020,000 students) and 4.7 percent of middle school students (550,000 students) reported current e-cigarette use;

Whereas data from the National Youth Tobacco Survey showed that in 2020 approximately 40 percent of high school e-cigarette users were using an e-cigarette on 20 or more days of the month, and approximately ¼ of high school e-cigarette users were using e-cigarettes every day, indicating a strong dependence on nicotine among youth;

Whereas, in the past 2 decades, heat-related mortality for older individuals has almost doubled, reaching a record high of approximately 19,000 deaths in 2018;

Whereas, from 2018 to 2019, the United States spent approximately \$13 per person on climate change adaptation in the health sector, far less than what is needed to prevent the growing health impacts of climate change;

Whereas, in 2016, fine particulate air pollution led to more than 64,000 premature deaths in the United States, and Black and Hispanic individuals in the United States were disproportionately impacted;

Whereas voting helps shape the conditions in which people can be healthy, and good health is consistently positively associated with higher likelihood of voter participation;

Whereas public health organizations use National Public Health Week to educate public policymakers and public health professionals on issues that are important to improving the health of the people of the United States;

Whereas studies show that small strategic investments in disease prevention can result in significant savings in health care costs;

Whereas vaccination is one of the most significant public health achievements in history and has resulted in substantial decreases in—

(1) the number of cases, hospitalizations, and deaths associated with vaccine-preventable diseases; and

(2) health care costs associated with vaccine-preventable diseases;

Whereas each 10 percent increase in local public health spending contributes to—

(1) a 6.9 percent decrease in infant deaths;

(2) a 3.2 percent decrease in deaths related to cardiovascular disease;

(3) a 1.4 percent decrease in deaths due to diabetes; and

(4) a 1.1 percent decrease in cancer-related deaths;

Whereas public health professionals help communities prevent, prepare for, mitigate, and recover from the impact of a full range of health threats, including—

(1) disease outbreaks, such as the COVID-19 pandemic;

(2) natural disasters, such as wildfires, flooding, and severe storms; and

(3) other disasters, including disasters caused by human activity and public health emergencies;

Whereas public health professionals collaborate with partners outside of the health

sector, including city planners, transportation officials, education officials, and private sector businesses, recognizing that other sectors can influence health outcomes;

Whereas, in communities across the United States, individuals are changing the way they care for their health by avoiding tobacco use, eating healthier, increasing physical activity, and preventing unintentional injuries at home and in the workplace; and

Whereas efforts to adequately support public health and the prevention of disease and injury can continue to transform a health system focused on treating illness into a health system focused on preventing disease and injury and promoting wellness: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Public Health Week;

(2) recognizes the efforts of public health professionals, the Federal Government, States, Tribes, municipalities, local communities, and individuals in preventing disease and injury;

(3) recognizes the role of public health in—
(A) preventing and responding to infectious disease outbreaks, such as the COVID-19 pandemic;

(B) mitigating short-term and long-term impacts of infectious disease outbreaks on the health and wellness of individuals in the United States;

(C) addressing social and other determinants of health, including health disparities experienced by minority populations; and

(D) improving the overall health of individuals and communities in the United States;

(4) encourages increased efforts and resources—

(A) to improve the health of individuals in the United States; and

(B) to make the United States, in 1 generation, the healthiest country in the world by—

(i) providing greater opportunities to improve community health and prevent disease and injury; and

(ii) strengthening the public health system and workforce in the United States; and

(5) encourages the people of the United States to learn about the role of the public health system in improving health across the United States.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I have one request for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to Rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Monday, April 4, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct an executive business meeting.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 2022

Mr. SCHUMER. Finally, Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m.

on Tuesday, April 5; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; that upon conclusion of morning business, the Senate proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the motion to discharge the Gordon nomination; that at 10:30 a.m., the Senate vote on the motion to discharge and that, following the vote, the Senate resume legislative session; further, that the Senate recess from 12:30 p.m. until 2:15 p.m. to allow for the weekly caucus meetings; finally, that if any nominations are confirmed during Tuesday's session of the Senate, the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the previous order, following the remarks of Senator PORTMAN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

UKRAINE

Mr. PORTMAN. Madam President, I come to the Senate floor again today to stand in solidarity with the people of Ukraine. This is the eighth week in a row that I have come to the floor to talk about the illegal, totally unprovoked, and brutal Russian invasion of a sovereign country—their neighbor Ukraine—that only wants to live in peace.

Over the weekend, all of us saw the brutality of what Russia is doing. We saw it up close through shocking videos and photographs of more than 100 civilians—not soldiers but civilians—lying in mass graves in Bucha, a suburb of Kyiv.

Yesterday, Human Rights Watch released a report documenting specific atrocities, including rapes and executions.

President Zelenskyy painted a vivid, heartbreaking picture this weekend when he spoke of “civilians left on the streets with their hands tied behind their backs—killed execution style.”

Here is one photograph of the shocking scenes that we saw over the weekend of civilians left in the streets as the Russians pulled out of Bucha, but it is happening all over Ukraine, these kinds of human rights abuses and war crimes.

The administration, on Sunday, called for an investigation into the war crimes. That is good. Of course, these are war crimes. The United States

must press other countries and must be persistent to ensure that a tribunal is established; that these war crimes are prosecuted; and that people are held accountable.

Last week, Senator DICK DURBIN and I, as coauthors of the Senate Ukraine Caucus, organized a meeting with four members of the Rada, which is the Parliament in Ukraine. We were also joined by the Ukrainian Ambassador to the United States, Oksana Markarova. These women told us of the human toll in this fight, which they described as a fight between good and evil, between tyranny and democracy. They talked about the fact that Ukraine can be a symbol for victory of the West if we support them more and if we help them win.

One of the members of Parliament described for us the scenes from Mariupol—of the massive shelling and of the bodies lying in the streets there, too, because it is too dangerous to go out to recover them.

One parliamentarian told us of being separated and of often being out of touch with her husband, who is in harm's way with the Ukrainian military, while she is here telling us these stories to encourage us to do more.

One said that there are 30 Russian soldiers living in her grandmother's house. They forced her out into the bitter cold.

They all told us, with anguish and urgency, of what needs to happen: more sanctions, more military assistance, more equipment.

One of them said—and I thought this was well put—freedom has to be armed. Freedom has to be armed.

I agree. I believe Ukraine can be victorious if the United States and our allies, especially the Europeans, help them to be victorious, and that means helping them more.

They are fighting with heart, and although badly outnumbered, are making progress in key parts of the country. We have seen this in the region around Kyiv, where they are pushing the Russians out. This is the time to redouble our efforts to help ensure victory. It has now been 38 days since Russia's assault began.

Russia is also now trying to redefine their objectives, saying that it was never their intention to seize Kyiv and the other major urban centers. Of course, we know that that is a lie. They tried very hard to seize Kyiv. They just weren't successful because the Ukrainians fought back so valiantly.

So we need to watch the Russians' actions, not their words. Their actions in the south and in the eastern part of the country are that they continue to bomb, bomb, and bomb civilian targets.

The most important reason Ukraine is winning these battles is, of course, the fighting spirit of the men and women of Ukraine—the patriots who are taking the fight to the Russians on the battlefield. They are well trained, and we in the West are part of that.

For the last 4 years, this body, the U.S. Senate, has provided funding to help train Ukrainians, and it has been very helpful. They are also motivated to defend freedom, to defend their homeland, to protect their families. There is no substitute for that kind of fighting spirit, and that is what the Russians are finding.

We can also see the complete disregard for the rules of war by the Russian forces, including, most recently, through their actions in Mariupol. The words “children,” in Russian, were clearly emblazoned on a theater where young people took shelter. The letters were large enough to be seen from the sky to deter bombs. You probably saw that. They had the theater and then, on the outside, these huge words, saying “children” in Russian. Yet the Russians bombed this theater. We have now learned, sadly, that there were more than 300 people killed, mostly women and children. They were trapped in that rubble and killed when the theater was hit by a Russian bomb.

They continue to violate the terms of a negotiated humanitarian corridor to help civilians flee Mariupol by shelling these corridors with artillery as people attempt to flee. For the fourth straight day, Russia continues to block the Red Cross from reaching Mariupol to deliver much needed humanitarian aid to the city. We know the innocent people who are trapped there are dying of starvation and dehydration.

As Russia escalates, civilian targets are being hit, in various cities, with cluster bombs, with vacuum bombs, even with the first-ever use of a supersonic weapon.

Thousands of civilians have needlessly died in this senseless war. More than 10 million people have been displaced from their homes, and over 4 million refugees—almost all women and children and the elderly—have fled the country they love while their men have stayed behind to fight the invaders.

Meeting with refugees a few weeks ago as they crossed the Polish-Ukrainian border and hearing their stories was heartbreaking. They told stories of their trauma through their tears. Although it was heartbreaking for us to hear it, they didn’t want our sympathy; they wanted our protection. They wanted us to help stop the bombing.

The United States must stand with our allies against these atrocities. The President’s recent speech in Poland underscored the stakes of this conflict if Russia wins. Frankly, it will mean the international order has failed, and more conflict, death, and destruction will follow. So this is a war in Ukraine, but the implications go well beyond the borders of Ukraine.

Tonight, I, once again, offer some ideas about where we can go from here. Last week, I talked a lot about our top priority on the sanctions front needed to be cutting off Russia’s No. 1 source of revenue that fuels the war machine,

and that is the revenue that comes from Russia’s energy sales.

Energy is, by far, Russia’s biggest export. It accounts for almost half of Russia’s entire Federal budget. The revenues from oil account for between 40 and 50 percent of Russia’s budget. Over the past year, the average oil revenues going back to Russia from their exports to the United States alone, just to the United States—and we imported relatively little compared to other countries in Europe, for instance, but it was \$50 million a day we were sending to Russia.

Under pressure from Congress, the administration reversed course and supported blocking Russian oil, natural gas, and even coal imports into the United States, thank goodness. It made no sense for us to be helping fund the Russian war effort, especially when we have our own resources here that are actually cleaner resources that we need to provide access to.

I welcome the President’s announcement in Poland last week of the creation of a joint U.S.-European Union task force to reduce Europe’s dependency on Russian energy and strengthen Europe’s energy security. That agreement is a good step forward. I am glad that we agreed to do that and got the Europeans to sign on to this agreement, but to make it work, to make it actually happen, we have got to support domestic energy producers here as a means of supporting our national security.

Especially with this Russian invasion, the importance of the United States having an “all of the above,” robust approach to power our Nation, which includes fossil fuels, carbon capture technologies, hydrogen renewables, and nuclear power, cannot be overstated. As a practical matter, if we want to stop the revenues going from Europe—the billions of dollars—to Russia to fund this war machine, we are going to have to change our policies here in America to provide more American liquefied natural gas to go to Europe. That is what the agreement calls for. But we are going to have to change policies to make that happen so that American energy can substitute for Russian energy. Unfortunately, we aren’t off to a really good start of late.

The President just sent his fiscal year 2023 budget request to Congress, and among the proposals are the elimination of important tax provisions used by our domestic producers, including oil and gas, like the deduction for intangible drilling costs, or IDCs, which allow natural gas and oil producers to deduct costs that are necessary for the drilling and preparation of wells. Taxpayers deduct their costs of doing business. IDCs are one such cost for energy companies. Short-sighted proposals like these will serve to discourage domestic energy production at a time when we need to encourage it to help in this war effort.

Unfortunately, the administration has consistently sent a message to

American energy producers that one of their goals is to phase out the use of fossil fuels and make it more difficult even now by stifling production. This rhetoric, combined with actions like canceling the Keystone XL Pipeline—billions of dollars have been invested in it; suspending new leases on Federal lands and waters; and redefining things like the waters of the United States, or WOTUS, to make energy permitting harder—these things have led to uncertainty and less investment in the oil and gas industry. We need to reverse that, again, along with renewables. There is room for all.

An important initiative to build our domestic energy infrastructure is also part of the answer. We need more pipelines and we need more LNG export facilities, and that requires streamlining the Federal permitting process. Historically, it can take a decade or more for the Federal Government to issue permits to build pipelines. We have a law called FAST-41, which improves the permitting process for big projects by requiring Agencies in the Federal Government to work together to set out a plan and a timeline for permitting projects. It also creates what is called the Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council, which can resolve disputes over the permitting process and get a green light on a project much more quickly, whether it is oil and gas or whether it is renewables, solar, or wind. Let’s use that process to provide this alternative to Russian energy. This doesn’t mean not following the environmental rules. You follow them, but you get the permit far more quickly and with much less expense.

We have to step forward and lead our European allies in doing all they can to provide substitutes to Russia’s energy sector.

Yesterday, the country of Lithuania became the first EU country to completely cut itself off from Russian natural gas. I applaud them for taking this strong action and hope other countries will quickly follow suit. Lithuania gets it. They know that as a country that is part of the Baltics in the region, they could be next.

If we don’t do this, we are not going to be able to tighten the sanctions on Russia because we will continue to send, again, billions of dollars to support the war machine.

The ruble has recovered its value in part because Russia is bringing in revenue from its sale of energy. Shares on Russia’s stock market are trading again. And Russia’s VTB Bank remains open for business in Europe, where it has gathered billions of euros in deposits, mainly from German savers.

Our sanctions have left Russia’s biggest economic lifeline largely untouched, and that is energy sales to Europe. I know it is harder for them. They are much more dependent. That is why we need to help more. Since Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, it is estimated that billions have gone back to

the Kremlin in energy resources and revenues from Europe.

In addition to cutting off the natural gas and the revenue that fuels the Russian war machine, we need to tighten up bank sanctions as they relate to energy. Sanctions for energy transactions don't go into effect against Russia's biggest banks, including VTB Bank, until June 24. That is simply too late. President Biden must lead the alliance to do what it takes to help Ukraine win, and the administration needs to make clear their objective is for Ukraine to win. Things like a June 24 date for energy transactions are not acceptable.

We need to close the loopholes in the sanctions and, of course, provide more lethal aid to Ukraine. We need blocking sanctions on all of Russia's finance and defense industry. We should expand full blocking sanctions on all the banks. I continue to call for revoking international tax and trade agreements that give Russia privileges not appropriate for a pariah country. Let's pass the end of PNTR—most favored nation treatment—for Russia here on the floor of the Senate this week. Let's get it done. Most Russian banks still have access to SWIFT when it comes to international energy transactions. That is not acceptable. This is a massive loophole that is sending blood money to kill innocent Ukrainians.

This week, I will introduce legislation with Senator RON WYDEN of Oregon to disallow foreign tax credits for companies that pay taxes to the Russian Government. We have bipartisan agreement on policies to ensure American taxpayers are not subsidizing the Russian war machine.

I believe we should seize, not just freeze, assets of Kremlin supporters. Last week, I introduced, with Senator BENNET of Colorado, the Repurposing Elite Luxuries Into Emergency Funds—RELIEF—for Ukraine Act to require the Department of Justice to direct any funds resulting from the disposal of seized Russian assets to support Ukrainian refugees and reconstruction. So let's seize these assets, like the yachts owned by the Kremlin supporters or by President Putin himself, and then take those funds and use them immediately to help with the humanitarian effort.

Regarding military assistance, the Ukrainians have made it clear they desperately need more equipment, more munitions, and they need it now. In our meeting last week, the members of Parliament from Ukraine detailed what they need from us, and their list is not new. They said they need fighter jets. They need these MiGs. They appreciate the Stinger missiles that have been effective for lower altitude planes and helicopters, but they don't understand why NATO and the United States are blocking other Soviet-era military equipment to be able to help them.

They want these surface-to-air missiles to be able to strike long-range Russian artillery rockets and high-alti-

tude rockets that are raining down on their cities and killing civilians with impunity. This is not too much to ask. We have to find ways to send them these long-range air defense systems.

Our Eastern European neighbors have S-300s and other systems the Ukrainians know how to operate. We may have some ourselves. Let's reposition our Patriot missiles in those countries in Eastern Europe so that they can then send their old Soviet-style systems to Ukraine that the Ukrainians know how to operate.

It has now been weeks since our Secretary of Defense stood with our NATO ally Slovakia and the Slovakian Defense Minister said Slovakia was ready to transfer S-300 missile defense systems, which the Ukrainians can operate, "immediately." Let's do it. Compared to what the Ukrainian forces have now, more S-300s could cover more ground and intercept incoming aircraft and missiles. The bureaucratic redtape delaying the S-300 transfer is costing innocent lives every day.

We must also find ways to quickly provide Ukraine with more armed drones, such as the Turkish TB2 and one-use loitering munitions, which the Ukrainians know how to use and have been effective on this battlefield.

Three weeks ago, it was announced that we were sending 100 so-called Switchblade loitering munitions. These are so-called suicide drones, one-use drones, but they can be used to destroy an armored vehicle or another target. One hundred will go very quickly. We should send more, and we should send bigger drones, which we have in our inventory. They could be effective against tanks and effective against ships.

They have been asking for help across the board that is not yet delivered. They have been asking for tanks, more anti-ship systems to fend off missiles from the Black Sea, and more equipment to clear Russian mines.

On tanks, they know how to operate the Soviet-era T-72 tanks that are in the inventory of many Eastern European countries. Let's facilitate those transfers.

We can do more, and we should do more—not weeks from now but now. They are not asking for us to fight for them, but they are asking for us to provide them the tools to be able to defend themselves. There should be no gap in our weapons transfers, and we should continue to lead. We need not just organize our NATO allies, which we have done a good job at, in my view, but now help to lead our NATO allies in providing more support and coordinating the support from those countries.

I also believe that both Ukraine and Georgia should be given what is called a membership action plan, which is the next step toward NATO membership. It doesn't make them parts of NATO, but, based on the actions of the Russians and the fighting spirit of the Ukrainians, I believe more strongly than ever that it would put Russia on notice that

these countries are on the road to faster membership because of what Russia has done.

Some may ask why a Senator from Ohio would care about what is going on in Ukraine. Well, we should all care. This is about the fight for freedom. This is where it is being engaged in our generation, in our time.

I also happen to have tens of thousands of Ukrainians who call Ohio their home. These Ukrainian Americans are friends of mine. They are constituents of mine. They have been keeping me informed over the years. They have helped me to get more engaged in this issue. I have been to Ukraine six or seven times since 2014, when Ukraine made a decision to turn to us, to turn to democracy and freedom and free enterprise. But even if I had no constituents who were of Ukrainian descent, I would be standing here because this is the fight for freedom. This is our test. Are we going to stand against tyranny and for freedom at a time when these terrible atrocities are being committed?

When I was on the Polish-Ukrainian border, I talked to a lot of these refugees, as I said, and through their tears, they talked about what was going on. They talked about their homes being destroyed, their apartments being destroyed, their friends or family members being hurt, some killed, the pain of being separated from their husbands and fathers, not knowing their fate back home. By the way, they all want to go home. They all want to go home desperately. They pleaded for us to do more to stop the missiles, and they all said: Please, protect the skies.

They told us of this atrocity up close. In the midst of this atrocity, there are so many heroes in Ukraine who are stepping forward: the soldiers—professionals and civilians who have taken up arms—the doctors and the nurses, the firefighters, the volunteers who are providing food and water and blankets just to keep people alive. We pray for all of them. We pray for their families. Godspeed to them in their very simple quest: a battle for a free and independent country. They just want to live in peace.

I will close with this thought. The Ukrainians can be victorious but only if we help organize other freedom-loving countries all around the world to support them. We must lead.

One of the members of Parliament said it best, I think, when she said she hears all the time "We are all Ukrainians. We are all Ukrainians."

I think that is a good sentiment. But she said: If that is so, then we must be like Ukrainians, meaning we must be brave, creative, and fast. Her point was: We need help; we need it now. Be creative. Figure out a way to get those tanks there, to get those more powerful drones there, to get the planes there that they need, to get the humanitarian assistance that they need desperately in Ukraine into these cities. Be brave. Be creative. Be fast.

So I urge my colleagues and the administration and the world: Let's help Ukraine actually win this war. That is now possible. This is the time for us to redouble our efforts and to be brave, creative, and fast.

I yield the floor.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 7:46 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, April 5, 2022, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

NAZ DURAKOGLU, OF NEW JERSEY, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE (LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS), VICE MARY ELIZABETH TAYLOR, RESIGNED.

DEAN R. THOMPSON, OF MARYLAND, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO NEPAL.

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS VICE CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ARMY AND APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 7034 AND 601:

To be general

LT. GEN. RANDY A. GEORGE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be general

LT. GEN. ANDREW P. POPPAS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. SEAN C. BERNABE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. MILFORD H. BEAGLE, JR.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be general

LT. GEN. DUKE Z. RICHARDSON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. JOHN D. LAMONTAGNE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. MARY F. O'BRIEN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. LEONARD J. KOSINSKI

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

CATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. BRIAN S. ROBINSON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. RANDALL REED

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. DAVID S. NAHOM

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. TOM D. MILLER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be brigadier general

COL. AMY D. HOLBECK

THE FOLLOWING NAMED AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be brigadier general

COL. DAVID N. UNRUH

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. DIMITRI HENRY

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

VICE ADM. EUGENE D. BLACK III

IN THE COAST GUARD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 14 U.S.C., SECTION 212(d):

To be rear admiral

MICHAEL H. DAY

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

JONATHAN P. DIETZ
STEVEN W. FIORE
JAMES K. HOFFMAN
JESTON J. LAM
BENJAMIN S. MONCIER
JARED A. SCHERFF
JORDAN C. TREMBLAY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

ALAN K. CHAN
CHAZ O. HOBGOOD
BENJAMIN R. PEREUS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

JOSEPH O. LITTLE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

ALEC S. WILLIAMS

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY

DENTAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 3064:

To be colonel

PAUL E. BOQUET
STEVEN M. BROOKS
STEPHEN S. CHERRINGTON
WOO J. A. CHI
MARK R. CHURCH
JAMES W. COBB, JR.
TATYANA DANKULICHHURY
KIMBERLY A. S. INOUE
SUZANNE L. JONES
ADAM R. LINCICUM
YAT H. MA
BENJAMIN J. MCGOVERN
LESLIE A. OAKES
BENJAMIN D. OWEN
MATTHEW B. PHILLIPS
ERIK F. REIFENSTAHL
SCOTT V. SCHLOFMAN
ALEXANDER SMITH
MELISSA F. TUCKER
DIANA W. WEBER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

DERWIN BRAYBOY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

EDWARD L. ARNTSON
SONNY B. AVICHAL
DEREK R. BAIRD
HAILEYESUS BAIRU
DOUGLAS F. BAKER, JR.
EDWARD B. BANKSTON
JOHN L. BECK, JR.
RICHARD BELL III
PATRICK M. BIGGS
JESSE A. BLANTON
LORETO V. BORCE, JR.
BRANDON L. BOWMAN
CHRISTOPHER E. BRAWLEY
JULIA A. BRENNAN
AARON D. BRIGHT
ANDREW J. BROWNE
VANCE M. BRUNNER
BOYCE R. BUCKNER
RYAN J. BULGER
PHILIP A. BUSWELL
ADAM S. CAMARANO
JOSHUA L. CAMPBELL
MELISSA M. CANTWELL
STEVEN L. CHADWICK
CHRISTOPHER M. CHURCH
ROSANNA M. CLEMENTE
TYLER J. CODY
PATRICK D. COLLINS
NATHANIEL F. CONKEY
SHAUN S. CONLIN
KEVIN J. CONSEDINE
JOSEPH D. COOLMAN
LOURDES A. COSTAS
NATHANIEL D. CROW
ROBERT B. CUSICK
THOMAS C. DARROW
JOSEPH V. DASILVA
JASON E. DAVIS
MARK A. DAVIS
ANDREW J. DEFOREST
FRANKLIN D. DENNIS
TYLER R. DONNELL
JASON G. DUDLEY
KIRK A. DUNCAN
CHRISTIAN A. DURHAM
NICHOLAS H. DYONCH
KENNETH M. DWYER
WILLIAM W. EARL
CHRISTOPHER M. EFAW
MATHEW D. ELLIOTT
JEREL D. EVANS
JON B. FAUSNAUGH
JOHN V. FERRY
STEPHEN C. FLANAGAN
KENRICK D. FORRESTER
MARCUS T. FRANZEN
JOHN A. GABRIEL
STEWART U. GAST
DAVID G. GAUGHAN
SHAWN H. GEIB
MARK E. GELPPELL
JASON A. GLERSON
TRAVIS S. GODFREY
GEOFFREY T. GORSUCH
DOUGLAS M. GRAHAM
PETER M. GRAY
JOHN R.B. GUNTER
JOHN L. HAAKE
MATTHEW P. HALL
CHRISTOPHER J. C. HALLOWS
TIMOTHY A. HARLOFF
WILLIAM D. HARRIS, JR.
KETH A. HASKIN
JEFFREY W. HAZARD
ANDREW M. HECHIK
JEFFREY C. HIGGINS
DENNIS K. HILL
ROBERT S. HOLCROFT
HEATH D. HOLT
FRANK A. HOOKER

JAMES A. HORN
 WILLIAM F. JENNINGS
 JOEL M. JOHNSON
 SHANE R. JONES
 BRYCE K. KAWAGUCHI
 ANTHONY J. KAZOR
 SEAN C. KEEFFE
 CARINA L. KELLEY
 JEREMY E. KERFOOT
 DONALD R. KIRK
 CALVIN A. KROEGER
 DAVID M. LAMBORN
 ADAM F. LATHAM
 MATTHEW P. LECLAIR
 KACIE M. LEE
 RYAN F. LIEBHABER
 SAMUEL E. LINN
 ANGEL M. LLOMPARTMONGE
 JUSTIN D. LOGAN
 JASON R. LOJKA
 TIMOTHY B. LYNCH
 SEAN P. LYONS
 ADAM E. MACALLISTER
 STEPHEN P. MAGENNIS
 GARY P. MCDONALD
 MATTHEW L. MCGRAW
 ANDREW G. MILLER
 JOHN H. MOLTZ IV
 DONALD R. NEAL
 ANDREW T. NIEWOHNER
 DEREK R. NOEL
 JEFFREY D. NOLL
 ERIC W. NYLANDER
 DAVID R. OLEARY
 JACY A. PARK
 TYLER B. PARTRIDGE
 FRANCIS B. PERA
 ANTONIO PEREZ
 WILLIAM R. PERRY
 THOMAS V. PETRINI
 MICHAEL A. PORCELLI
 JEFFREY D. PORTER
 SIMON J. POWELSON
 JAMES D. PRITCHETT
 JASON S. RAUB
 GERALD E. RESMONDO, JR.
 JOSE A. REYES
 CHRISTOPHER J. RIVERS
 CHRISTOPHER O. ROBERTS
 TRAVIS E. ROBISON
 ROBERT R. RODOCK
 JORGE A. ROSARIO
 CHRISTOPHER M. ROWE
 KEVIN P. RYAN
 EDWARD J. SANFORD
 RAYMOND SANTIAGORIVERA
 ERICH B. SCHNEIDER
 ANGELA L. SCOTT
 JAMES D. SCOTT
 JOSEPH C. SCOTT
 DOUGLAS F. SERIE
 KELCEY R. SHAW
 SEAN R. SHIELDS
 DOUGLAS S. SIMMONS
 ANDREW K. SINDEN
 LANDGRAVE T. SMITH
 AARON J. SOUTHARD
 TANNER J. SPRY
 MARGARET G. W. STICK
 RONALD J. STURGEON
 RACHEL D. SULLIVAN
 JOSHUA A. TAYLOR
 STEVEN B. TEMPLETON
 AARON M. THOMAS
 GREGORY M. TOMLIN
 MICHAEL P. TUMLIN
 DANIEL J. VONBENKEN
 KENNETH W. WAINWRIGHT
 SHERMAN C. WATSON
 JOSEPH D. WEINBURGH
 CHARLES W. WELLS
 JARON S. WHARTON
 JACOB A. WHITESIDE
 ANDREW J. WIKER
 CLARENCE W. WILHITE
 AARON M. WILLIAMS
 EDWARD B. WITHERELL
 JASON T. WOODWARD
 RICHARD S. WOOLSHLAGER
 LARRY G. WORKMAN
 D016475
 D011563
 D012382

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
 TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY
 UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

JEFFREY W. ADAMS
 PETER M. ATKINSON
 MATTHEW G. AUSTIN
 JONATHAN D. BAKER
 RAVI A. BALARAM
 MICHAEL K. BARNETT
 STEVEN R. BEARDEN
 JORDAN M. BECKER
 RICHARD J. BENDELEWSKI
 DAVID J. BLACK
 JACOB A. BLANTON
 JAMES E. BLUMAN
 DANIEL B. BOLTON
 DEREK D. BOTHERN
 ANASTASIA BRESLOWKYNASTON
 STEPHEN S. BROWN
 STEPHEN J. BURROUGHS
 SHAWN C. CALLAHAN

MATTHEW J. CANNON
 BRETT A. CAREY
 JESSE G. CHACE
 RICHARD T. CHEN
 WILLIAM J. CHERKAUSKAS
 JOHN D. CHILDRESS
 MICHAEL J. CHILDS
 MIN K. CHOI
 MATTHEW J. CROWE
 STEVEN J. CURTIS
 TROY G. DANDERSON
 EDDIE J. DIAZRIVERA
 AGUSTIN E. DOMINGUEZ
 WILLIAM A. DONALDSON
 MICHAEL F. DYER
 ERIN N. EIKE
 PETER R. EXLINE
 RANDEE L. FARRELL
 TAMMY J. FEARNOW
 JOEL M. FELTZ
 DAVID FORD, JR.
 CRAIG E. FRANK
 JONATHAN A. GENDRON
 SEAN GIBBS
 MIGUEL A. GONZALEZQUINONES
 JESSICA D. GRASSETTI
 JEREMY D. GUY
 BRIAN M. HANLEY
 JOHN L. HARRELL
 WALTER R.J. HARRISON
 JEFFREY D. HAY
 MALCOLM G. HAYNES
 JOSEPH L. HEYMAN
 PATRICK J. HOFMANN
 GREGORY M. HOLMES
 DAVID W. HUGHES
 BENJAMIN W. K. HUNG
 MICHAEL J. ISBELL
 ERICA R. IVERSON
 JOSEF M. JACOBSEN
 JEFFREY W. JOHNSON
 MICHAEL C. JONES
 KEVIN T. JOYCE
 MATTHEW P. KASKY
 SHANE P. KELLEY
 ROY D. KEMPF
 JEFFREY C. KENDELLEN
 JASON J. KIM
 MATTHEW E. KOPP
 CARL J. LAMNICA, JR.
 ANDREW C. LEE
 JAMES A. LEIDENBERG
 MICHAEL B. LONG
 CHRISTOPHER J. LOWRANCE
 MARCO J. LYONS
 SCOTT V. MACDONALD
 JOSHUA D. MADLINGER
 ANNE C. MCCLAIN
 SIMON A. MCKENZIE
 DAVID L. MCNATT
 JEDEDIAH J. MEDLIN
 BRIAN J. MILLER
 ERICA M. MITCHELL
 CHRISTOPHER F. MORRELL
 SCOTT D. MOSLEY
 VINCENT J. MUCKER
 BRIAN J. NOVOSELICH
 DANIEL J. OH
 JIN W. PARK
 PAUL J. PETERS
 ANDREW R. PFLUGER
 PONGPAT D. PILUEK
 CHANTE D. PONDEXTER
 SCOTT J. PORTER
 RILEY J. PRICE
 TED D. PRICE
 PETER L. RANGEL
 ROBERT M. RICHARDSON
 MICHAEL S. ROSOL
 NADINE I. ROSS
 KELLY K. RYAN
 KRISTIN C. SALLING
 ANDREW P. SANDERS
 JOHN L. SANDERS
 NATHAN G. SCHMIDT
 PETER L. SCHNEIDER
 PATRICK SCHORPP
 ERIC R. SCHWARTZ
 BRIAN J. SCICLUNA
 KRYSTAL G. SESSOMS
 NICOLE Y. SHADLEY
 ROBERT J. SHADOWENS
 BENJAMIN J. SHAHA
 BETH R. SMITH
 KEMBLE D. SMITH
 SLADE K. SMITH
 SCOTT H. STARR
 JONATHAN L. STCLAIR
 BENJAMIN J. STEICHEN
 RAVEN B. STEIN
 JOSHUA N. STEPHENSON
 ROBERT M. SUMMERS
 KAMIL SZTALKOPER
 THOMAS B. TABAKA
 BENJAMIN R. THOMAS
 JOSEF THRASH III
 BRIAN W. TINKLEPAUGH
 MICHAEL T. TOBIAS
 MICHELLE H. TOYOFUKU
 GARRETT W. TROTT
 JOHN E. TURNER, JR.
 TROY A. UHLMAN
 MICHAEL R. WACKER
 SCOTT R. WADE
 BENJAMIN M. WALLEN
 KYLE M. WALTON
 JONATHAN B. WARR

BRE M. WASHBURN
 ETHAN T. WEBER
 CHRISTY L. WHITFIELD
 MONICA C. WILLIAMS
 RENOR S. WILLIAMS
 MICHAEL D. WISE
 ROBERT J. WOODRUFF
 GREGORY J. WORDEN
 G001318
 D011125
 D012147
 G010624
 D010177
 D016705
 G010111

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
 TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY
 UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

DAVID M. ALVAREZ
 CHARLES L. ARNOLD
 CHARLES D. AUSMAN
 ROBERT J. BARTRUFF, JR.
 ADAM C. BERLEW
 KEN R. BERNIER
 TOBY A. BIRDSHELL
 PERRY R. BOLDING
 MICHAEL D. BOYLES
 WILLIAM D. BROSEY
 KENNETH R. BULTHUIS
 CRYSTAL L. CARBERRY
 JESSICA R. CARTER
 EDWARD CHO
 TORRANCE G. CLEVELAND
 LUKE R. CLOVER
 JENNIE E. CONLON
 ARON M. CORNETT
 KIZZY M. DANSEY
 ALBERT W. DAVIS
 CHRISTOPHER L. DIEDRICH
 JASON J. DUMSER
 DENIS J. FAJARDO
 JAMES T. FISHER
 LATOSHA D. FLOYD
 YOLANDA D. GORE
 ADAM W. GREIN
 EDWARD M. GUTIERREZ
 DORIAN C. HATCHER
 RUSSELL E. HENRY
 GEORGE A. HILL
 TRAVIS W. HILL, SR.
 JOHN D. HNYDA
 JOHN P. HOLCOMBE
 MICHAEL E. HORKAY
 JEREMIAH J. HULL
 ALICIA J. JOHNSON
 MATTHEW D. JOHNSON
 BENJAMIN L. KILGORE
 GEORGE P. KLOPPENBURG
 ERNEST J. LANE II
 LATRINA D. LEE
 RANDY P. LEFEBVRE
 CHRISTINA M. LEWIS
 MICHELLE A. LEWIS
 PAUL Z. LICATA
 ROSS B. LINDSEY
 STEPHEN MAGNER
 CORINNE F. MCCLELLAN
 STUART I. MCMILLAN
 ADAM M. MILLER
 JOSEPH S. MINOR
 JOHN D. MITCHELL
 MELVIN T. MITCHELL
 ANDREA A. MOORE
 CHARLES A. MOORE
 STACY L. MOORE
 VINSON B. MURRELL
 PHILIP P. MURRELL
 WILLIAM NAVARRO
 JOHNATHON W. NELSON
 PETER D. NIENHAUS
 ROBERT R. OLIVER
 NICHOLAS G. PAAVOLA
 CHAD A. PEDIGO
 JULIAN PEREZ
 GEORGE J. PLYS
 JAMES A. POLAK
 JEREMIAH D. POPE
 JOSHUA D. PORTER
 ADRIENNE M. PREM
 WILLIAM PRINCE, JR.
 KIMBERLY D. PRINGLE
 ALICIA L. PRUITT
 DARIA A. RAPANOTTI
 ALEXANDER P. RASMUSSEN
 HEATHER M. REILLY
 LUZILDA P. RESTREPO
 MICHAEL K. RILEY
 CHRISTINA L. RIVAS
 RAMON C. SALAS
 MICHAEL K. SCHULTE
 KEVIN P. SHILLEY
 BRIAN K. SHOEMAKER
 KELVIN V. SIMMONS
 MARIE F. SLACK
 PAUL W. SMITH
 ANGELA L. SMOOT
 KARL P. SONDERMANN
 KELLY M. STEWART
 NATHAN A. STRUHM
 ADRIAN J. SULLIVAN
 RYAN H. SWELLOW
 DELARIUS V. TARLTON
 DANIEL R. THETFORD
 DEMETRICK L. THOMAS

DWIGHT F. TOWLER
BRANDON H. UNGETHEIM
GORDON E. VINCENT
MICHELLE I. WAGUESPACK
GLORIA M. WALKER
JAMES E. WEAVER
ALTWAN L. WHITFIELD
DENNIS K. WILLIAMS II
SEAN R. WILSON
TODD A. WISE
LAURA P. WOOD
AARON T. WORKMAN
D016542

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY
UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

ANDREW A. BAIR
BRIAN C. CAPLIN
MATTHEW B. DAVIS
CHIKA A. IHENETU
JERRY E. LANDRUM
RACHAEL L. OCONNELL
MARK L. OSANO
CARLOS PENA, JR.
WAYNE A. SANDERS
STEVEN D. SANTAMARIA
TIMOTHY A. SIKORSKI
BRENDA J. SPENCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY
UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

YONATAN S. ABERIE
CHARLES C. ADAIR
SHELLA M. AGOSTO
DANIEL A. ALBERS
NICHOLAS L. ALBRIGHT
KRISTINA N. ALLEN
ROSSMARY D. ALVARADO
SCOTT R. ALVAREZ
ANDREW W. ANDERSEN
JAMES A. ANDERSON
JUSTIN N. ANDERSON
MARK T. ANDERSON
SAMUEL E. ANDERSON
BRANDON J. ARCHULETA
THOMAS D. ARNOLD
JAMES T. ATKINSON, JR.
ALLEN A. AVERY, JR.
JOSHUA M. BAL
JOHN W. BARLOW
STEVEN C. BARNES
EUGENE M. BARTH
CHRISTOPHER D. BARTOK
NATHANIEL D. BASTIAN
CRAIG BATTLE
BRIAN R. BECK
JESSICA M. BENNING
MARK E. BERGMAN
JANICE T. BLANE
ERIC L. BLEWETT
PETER M. BOGART
RYAN C. BOILEAU
JESSICA E. BOROWICZ
TIMOTHY M. BOUCHER
PAMELA L. BRACEY
SHANE L.L. BRIONES
MATTHEW A. BRITNELL
DANIEL T. BROOKS
DELANEY P. BROWN
WILLIAM A. BROWN IV
THOMAS J. BRUNEAU
TODD A. BRYANT
GRANT W. BUBB
LUKE A. CALVERT
KELLY B. CALVWAY
CHRISTOPHER N. CAMPBELL
APRIL A. CAMPISE
CARL J. CAROFFINO
JUSTIN R. CARTER
LOUIS M. CASCINO
DANIEL D. CASTLE
JOSEPH W. CAUTUDAL
ALVIN T. CAVALIER
HARRY A. CENTENO
ALBERT J. CHATWOOD
JEFFREY T. CHEMAASKO
JAMES H. CHESTER
KYSEA L. CHESTNUT
MARISSA F. CHIERICHELLA
STEVEN C. CHILTON
NICOLE L. P. CHITWOOD
WEI C. CHOU
JUN CHU
MARIBEL CISNEROS
CHRISTOPHER M. COATNEY
BRANDON M. COLAS
CHRISTOPHER W. CONLIN
CHARLES B. COOK
KEVIN M. COOK
MATTHEW L. CORBETT
BRIAN P. COTTER
REGINALD L. COTTON
PETER E. COX
DANA M. CRIGGER
JOHN D. CRUMPACKER
ROWELL J. A. CUSTODIO
MICHELLE E. CUTTS
ADAM J. DAINO
BRANDON S. DAVIS
KRISHNA L. DAVIS
AUDREY J. DEAN

RYAN J. DEBELTZ
WENDY M. DELACRUZ
CHRISTOPHER Y. DELEW
ROMELO L. DELOSSANTOS
MICHAEL E. DEMICHIEI
PAUL T. DEMING
DAVID T. DEVIESE
PABLO B. DIAZ
RENE DIAZ
ROBERT B. DIXON
CLAUDIA L. DONAHUE
RANDOLPH E. DONATHAN
ANDRES R. DONOSO
TANIA P. DONOVAN
GARFIELD D. DOUSE
AARON T. DOUTT
VINCENT A. DUENAS
DAVID F. DUNHAM
DAVID A. DUNN
ADAM J. DYET
THOMAS A. DYRENFORTH
EKZHIN EAR
CHEKESHA A. EGGLESTON
ANDREW H. EICKBUSH
SAMER E. ELAKKAD
BENJAMIN J. ELLIOTT
NOAH A. EMERYMORRIS
STEVEN M. EQUILLS
BRETT R. ERICKSON
EDDY M. FAZALDIN
MATTHEW D. FERGUSON
GREGORY C. FISHER
STEPHANIE K. FLOWERS
JOELLE Q. FORRY
ERIC J. FRANCIS
BRYEN C. FREIGO
RAOUL C. FRUTO
MATHEW B. FUKUZAWA
CASEY M. FULTON
CHRISTOPHER T. GAGE
HUNTER A. GALLACHER
ALPHONZA L. GASKINS, JR.
MICHAELA A. GEHLEN
DENNIS M. GENEST
JOHN A. GEORG
ERIC M. GIANNARIS
ANDREW D. GIESEY
JULIAN P. GILBERT
CHARLES M. GILL
STEPHEN E. GILLESPIE
HOLLY A. GLISSON
JEREMY W. GLOSSON
MICHAEL J. GOODNEY
BRETT C. GORDON
MATTHEW L. GREEN
MICHAEL C. GRIECO
BENJAMIN S. GRIFFIN
ALLEN T. GRIFFITH
JEFFERSON T. GRIMES
OKSANA GRISKO
THOMAS A. GROVES
JAMES C. GRYMES
SETH A. GULSBY
CHRISTOPHER GUNDERSEN
MICHELLE L. HAINE
COURTNEY N. HALL
DANIEL W. HARMON
DAVID L. HARNES
CLAUDIA H. HARRIS
ZULEIKA H. HARTER
BRYAN D. HARTMAN
JOHN P. HARTTRICH
CHRISTOPHER B. HASSAN
KYLE J. HATZINGER
ISAAC J. HEDTKE
KENT R. HELLMAN
TABITHA L. F. HERNANDEZ
KATHRYN L. HILLEGASS
TIMOTHY J. HODGE
KAROLINE M. M. HOOD
ANDREW H. HORSFALL
JOHN C. HOYT
STEPHEN G. HUMMEL
NATHAN L. HUNTER
ZACHARY E. ILAMS
ERIC M. JAYNE
ALEXANDER L. JEHL
LEONARD M. JOYNER II
ELVIN JUARBE
ROSS M. KASTNER
ALEXANDER L. KEDROWITSCH
ERIC E. KELLY
NEIL E. KESTER
JAMAL A. KHAN
ALICIA E. KING
KENNETH T. KING
KURT M. KLINGENSMITH
ZACHARY S. KNOEBEL
DAVID M. KNOX
JOHN G. KRAMPEN
MICHAEL A. KRAVER
RAYMOND A. KUDERKA
MATTHEW J. KUHLMAN
FADJI K. KUMAPLEY
JOHN B. LAMONT III
ERIK J. LAMPE
THOMAS E. LANE
JAMES A. LAX
ANDREW J. LECHANSKI
JACKSON LEE
MICHAEL N. G. LEE
JONATHAN C. LEITER
MARYA J. LEONG
JOHN L. LIMAURO
DAVID M. LISOVICH
ROBERT L. LODIEWICK
JASON W. LOPEZ

CHAD R. LORENZ
JONATHAN M. LOVELACE
TROY A. LOVELY
GABRIEL A. LUCERO
AUSTIN W. LUHER
DANIEL P. MAHONEY
EMBER S. MANIEGO
JOHN V. MARICEVIC
CHRISTOPHER E. MARION
MARVIN S. MARK
ELIZABETH M. MARLIN
FRED E. MARTIN, JR.
ROBERT D. MARTINDILL
MARIAH A. MCCALLUM
DEVIN G. MCCANE
IAN M. MCCORMACK
MICHAEL S. MCCULLOUGH
KYLE L. MCGILLEN
SEAN R. MCMAHON
CHARLES L. MCMILLIAN
MARK R. MEDLOCK
JOSHUA A. MENDOZA
ALAN T. MESKIL
FRANCIS D. MESSINA
JEFFREY P. MILLS
JAMES D. MOFFITT, JR.
MATTHEW J. MOLINO
DIONTANESE Y. MONROE
STEPHEN M. MOORE
LENNOX G. MORRIS
JOHN E. MOSSMAN
CARRIEN S. MOTTE
PATRICK J. NORDAHL
WILLIAM K. NORTH
ROBERT J. NUSSBAUMER
BRANDON T. OLSON
ERIC W. OLSON
RANDY E. PACE
ROBERT L. PAGE
JOSEPH J. PANETTA
DEREK A. PANETTA
JEREMY E. PARR
JOSHUA B. PARRISH
ANDREW S. PARTIN
JOSEPH M. PEDERSEN
CLIFFORD C. PEDERSON
DAVID J. PETERSON
SCOTT L. PIELUSZCZAK
AILEEN E. PIERCE
ALLAN J. PITCHFORD
MARVIN E. POLK
STEPHEN L. PRATER
MICHAEL E. PREMONT
ROBERT J. PRESCOTT
BJORN S. QUIROGA
LEOPELE S. RAABE
JILL M. RAHON
JUAN C. RAMOS
SARAH J. RAY
ROBERT J. REIDEL
ANDREW K. REMBER
ERIC G. REMPFER
COLIN C. REUTINGER
JAMES T. REYNOLDS
JONATHAN P. RHODES
KEVIN R. RICE
MICHAEL D. RILEY
DANIEL S. ROBINSON
NADIA L. ROMERO
SAM J. ROSENBERG
MAX R. ROVZAR
ADRIENNE B. RUBYDIAZ
MATTHEW D. RUSSELL
MELISSA C. SALAMANCA
OSVALDO R. SANTIAGOROSARIO
KRISTLE G. SAWYER
MELISSA L. SAYERS
ANITA M. SCATTONEFRADY
EMMA A. SCHADE
JONATHAN D. SCHMIDT
AARON T. SCHMUTZ
SHAWN R. SCHROEDER
PAUL H. SCHUMACHER
JOSEPH J. SCHWENDEMANN
JACINTO G. SERNA
CHRISTOPHER J. SHAFER
KATLYN I. SHAGORY
MALIK M. SHAKARAM
DON D. SHEPPARD, JR.
LUKE T. SHIBILSKI
MATTHEW H. SHOENFELT
DENNIS E. SIDRE II
DAVID D. SINCLAIR
OROCH K. SISOURA
JOSHUA I. SLATTERY
LOGAN J. SMALL
MATTHEW A. SMALLEY
BRYAN C. SMITH
CAROL M. SMITH
CATHERINE E. SMITH
CHRISTOPHER R. SMITH
ERIC C. SMITH
MATTHEW D. SMITH
ROBERT J. SMITH
STEVEN J. SMITH
COLBY J. SMITHMEYER
NICOLAS R. SNYDER
JASON L. SONG
STEVEN C. SONG
TIMOTHY A. SPEACE
ADAM M. SPERRY
JONATHAN E. STAFFORD
THOMAS L. STALL
LESLIE A. STANTFIELD
SARAH A. STARR
ANA M. STROBBE
TIMOTHY A. STUDENT II

RAFAL B. SZELAGOWSKI
JOY L. THOMAS
GARWAY THOMASJOHNSON
KATIE L. THOMEN
ANA P. THOMPSON
JUSTIN A. THOMPSON
CHRISTOPHER D. THORNTON
LAWRENCE M. TOBIN, JR.
JOSHUA J. TOMPKINS
JAMES J. TORRENCE
DANIEL M. TREVINO
ALICEMARY TRIVETTE
VIKTOR T. TSUBER
DANIEL J. TUCKER
ANDREW J. UNDERWOOD
RUBEN A. VALENZUELA
MATTHEW D. VANWINKLE
ORLANDO VARELA
WILLIAM H. VIEGAS
DAVID H. VONBARGEN
NOA V. WALKER
DEREK B. WAMSLEY
STUART P. WARDERS
SCOTT D. WARNKE
JAMES R. WATSON IV
STEPHANIE M. WENTZ
JONATHAN M. WERTZ
MATTHEW S. WEST
KIRA C. WEYRAUCH
AARON B. WILCOX
ALEXANDER M. WILLARD
GISELLE M. WILLIAMS
TERRILYN A. WILLIAMS
CHRISTIAN D. WILSON
PHILIP J. WINGO
EVAN L. WOLF
CHRISTOPHER L. WONG
BENJAMIN W. WOODS
WEI J. YUAN
JONATHAN P. YUDT
BRIAN M. ZENO
ANDREW J. ZISKIN
NICHOLAS R. ZUCK
JASON R. ZUNIGA
D015433
G010482
G010481
G010572
D015914
D014892
G010232
D014289
D015028
G010390
D016481
G010421
G010295
D011389
D015577
D013376
D016024
D015011
D015745
D016256
D013476
G010545
G010535
D011887
D011475

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY
UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

DAVID H. AAMIDOR
MARK A. ABOWD
ERIC R. ACKLES
JEFFREY C. AGNEW
BRUCE E. AHO
DAVID P. ALLEN
TIMOTHY L. ALVARADO
ABRAHAM S. ANDERSON
JONATHAN G. ANDERSON
ANTHONY E. ANDREWS
JEAN D. ARCHER
ARTHUR J. ATHENS
JULIE V. AUSTIN
ALBERTO A. BAEZ
MATTHEW J. BAILEY
BRENDON S. BAKER
CHASE S. BAKER
TYLER D. BAKER
WALLACE W. BANDEFF
BRANDON M. BANGSBOLL
CHAD A. BARNES
JOHN D. BARRINGTON
NICHOLAS G. BARRY
ERIC M. BARTON
MATTHEW S. BAUER
JAMES H. BELINGA
DEREK M. BENZ
JAY R. BERGER
JEFFREY L. G. BERNASCONI
JOSEPH I. BETZ
DAVID K. BHATTA
CELIO S. BIERING
DANIELLE N. BIERING
JENNIFER L. BLACKWELL
TIMOTHY R. BLAIR
BILLY D. BLUE
ANDREW R. BOISSONNEAU
CRAIG A. BONHAM
ANTHONY A. BOOHER
DAVID T. BOOKER
TEDDY W. BORAWSKI
TIMOTHY L. BOSWELL

MICHAEL R. BRABENDER
DANIEL P. BRADY
THOMAS J. BRAMANTI
WILLIAM A. BRANCH
KEVIN P. BRITT
WYATT A. BRITTEN
PAUL R. BROWN
JONATHAN R. BROWNING
ANDREW V. BRYANT
ADAM D. BUCHANAN
JOHN T. BURCH III
ROBERT M. BURNHAM III
JOHN P. BURNS
MATTHEW B. BURTON
NOAH E. B. BUSBEY
NEREA M. CAL
TRIVIUS G. CALDWELL
THOMAS S. CAMPBELL
NICHOLAS J. CAPUTO
WILLIAM CARRION II
BEAU G. CARROLL
PATRICK T. CARUSO
MICHAEL P. CARVELLI
MICHAEL L. CASIANO
VENANCIO O. CASTRO
JOHN R. CHAMBERS
BRANDON T. CHASE
JEFFREY W. CHASE
JEFFREY J. CHENARD
BRANDON M. CHENEY
JIM D. CHESHIER
PAUL P. CHEVAL
ALEXANDER N. CHUNG
DAVID S. CLAMON
ALISSA L. CLARK
JAMES R. CLEARY
LOGAN G. CLOANINGER
JOAB H. COHE
ARI A. COHEN
KENNETH T. COLLINS
MELANIE D. COLLINS
JONATHAN K. COMBS
CAITLIN C. CONLEY
NIGEL R. COOK
ALLEN M. COONES
CHRISTOPHER M. COUCH
MATTHEW A. COYNE
ASHLEY L. CRAIG
BRENDAN M. CRANE
DAVID R. CRIGGER
JUSTIN M. CROWE
DREW A. CURRISTON
GARY R. CUTLER, JR.
BRENT A. DALTON
QUYEN N. DANG
RYAN K. DAVIS
AIDA M. DAVIS
JASON C. M. DAVIS
JORDON S. DAVIS
JOSEPH W. DAVIS
KENT C. DEBENEDICTIS
ADAM J. DECKER
ALEX J. DEEP
AMANDA L. DELRE
PHILLIP M. DENKER
STEPHEN D. DEUBLE
JONATHAN M. DOERSCH
FRANK A. DOBERRY
MATTHEW A. DOTSON
KENNETH R. DOUGHER
TIMOTHY J. DOWNING
DOUGLAS D. DROESCH
ALEX J. DUFFY
RYAN M. DUNBAR
ANTHONY R. DUNKIN
JASON M. DYE
RYAN J. EANDI
ELIZABETH S. EATONFERENZI
WILLIAM B. EDWARDS
ANDREW P. EGGERS
PEDRO A. ESCAMILLA
NICHOLAS M. ESLINGER
CHRISTOPHER A. EVANS
SCOTT A. FENNEL
ANTHONY J. FERA
ANDROND L. FIELDS
BENJAMIN J. FITTING
JOHN P. FLACH
TANNER N. FLECK
GARY F. FLOWERS II
JUSTIN R. FOLEY
NICKLAUS C. FRANCK
KEVIN R. FRANK
JASON E. FRANKLIN
ERIN S. FRITZLER
ROBERT M. FULLERTON
JEFFREY F. GAINES
JAMES D. GALLAGHER
STUART E. GALLAGHER
ROCKNEE M. GARDNER
TANNER C. GARRETT
DOMINIC V. GARRITANO
MATTHEW A. GEORGE
LINDSEY J. GERHEIM
EDWARD J. GIBBONS
MATTHEW S. GIFFEN
KEITH L. GILBERT
SAMUEL S. GILSTRAP
NICOLE M. GIVENS
JENNIFER L. GONSER
DANIEL I. GONZALEZ
JAMES M. GORMAN
LARRY D. GRAHAM
WILLIAM H. GRATZ
ROBERT B. GRAVES
JONOTHAN D. GREENE
KYLE L. GREENHECK

MATTHEW A. GREENWOOD
ROLAND D. GRIFFITH
EDWARD A. GUELF
PETER A. GUERDAN
JONATHAN E. HAGEN
ASHLEY B. HAHN
ANDERS C. HAMLIN
WILLIAM R. HANCOCK III
MICHAEL S. HANDLAN
CHRISTOPHER L. HANES
SCOTT J. HARR
LUCAS G. HARRIS
BENJAMIN W. HARTIG
CHRISTOPHER A. HASKELL
JEFFREY R. HAYES
AARON E. HEATH
THOMAS S. HERMAN
TRAVIS N. HERTLEIN
BRYAN C. HERZOG
EARL J. HILLIARD
ERIC A. HOELSCHER
MATTHEW J. HOFFMAN
RACHEL E. HOFFMAN
ANDREW K. HOLLER
RONALD Q. HOLMAN
GREGORY C. HOPE
SAMANTHA R. HOXHA
STEVEN L. HUCKLEBERRY
TUCKER N. HUGHES
RICHARD M. INGLEBY
WILLIAM E. IVINS
DANIEL R. JACKAN
TERRENCE E. JACKSON
JOSHUA J. JACQUEZ
FRED A. JANOE
JENNIFER JANTZISCHLICHTER
MARC W. JASON
ANDREW P. JENKINS
MATTHEW P. JENSEN
MICHAEL A. JENSEN
ELIZABETH M. JOHNSON
BRYAN D. JONES
DARELL C. JONES
JAMES E. JONES
RICKY R. JONES
TREVOR M. JONES
RICHARD W. JUTEN
MATTHEW K. R. KABAT
ALEX A. KAIVAN
RYAN J. KARASOW
LARRY A. KAY
JEREMIAH D. KEATING
JAMES J. KELLY
DAVID M. KENNA
BRANDON M. KENNEDY
ERIC D. KING
MICHAEL A. KINSEL
ADAM J. KIRSCHLING
GARY M. KLEIN
JOHN W. KLING
JD L. KNIGHT
JUSTIN J. KOENIG
JASON M. KOWRACH
SCOTT M. KRASK
DANIEL W. KRUEGER
CHRISTIAN A. LADNIER
DANA R. LAFARIER
JAMES J. LANGDEAUX
CHERISE M. LAO
JOSHUA D. LAZZARINI
BENNY Y. M. LEE
LOUIS H. LEE
JOHN R. LEITCH
WILLIAM R. LESLEY
TALISHA M. LEWIS
JUSTIN A. LIENSE
DIANNA C. LIVELY
BRANDON J. LOONEY
CHRISTOPHER J. LORETE
KEVIN M. LOUGHANE
JAMES W. LUCAS
BRANDON K. LUNDGREN
TRAVIS J. LYNCH
WILLIAM A. LYNCH
DAVID N. MACPHAIL
RICHARD A. MAHN
KYLE J. MAKI
NICHOLAS J. MANGHELLI
JAMES P. MARIONE
STEVEN M. MARTIN
TIMOTHY J. MARTIN
JOSEPH T. MAZZOCCHI
MATTHEW M. MCCARTHY
NATHANIEL M. MCDONALD
MARSHALL T. MCGURK
SARAH E. MCKAY
NOAH L. MCQUEEN
DANIEL P. MEANY
JEREMY S. MEDARIS
HLEY E. MERCER
JOSEPH I. MEYER
JOHN M. MILES
ERIK M. MILLER
MATTHEW T. MILLER
SEAN N. MILLER
LYLE R. L. MILLIMAN
RYAN B. L. MIN
ALEXANDER R. MOEN
RAMEY D. MOORE
EZEKIEL MORENO
BRADFORD R. MORGAN
WILLIAM J. MORGAN
MICHAEL E. MUNROE
ROBERT L. MURRAY
GARETT H. NAKAZONO
JAMIE L. NEELY
CRAIG J. NELSON

JEFFREY M. NEPHEW
JOHN M. NIMMONS
CHARLES F. NOBLE
NICHOLAS J. NORTON
ELIZABETH M. OBRICHT
DANIEL J. O'DONNELL
ETHAN P. ORR
SCOTT W. ORR
BENJAMIN T. OSCHWALD
IAN P. OSULLIVAN
ROBBY R. OTWELL
NICOLAS G. OUIMET
JOSEPH T. PAOLILLI
MAXWELL B. PAPPAS
MICHAEL R. PASQUALE
MICHAEL A. PATTI
DUSTIN F. PERKINS
STEPHANIE L. PFEIFFER
GERARD C. PHILIP
JACOB M. PHILLIPS
BRYAN P. PIERCE
JAMES M. PLUTT
MICHAEL R. PODOJIL
KRISTEN M. PRESSLER
SAMUEL M. PRICE III
MATTHEW D. PRIDE
ELIOT S. PROCTOR
CHRISTOPHER D. QUINLAN
JOEL D. RADUNZEL
DUSTIN W. RANDALL
JOSHUA A. RAY
STEPHEN G. REDMON
MATTHEW G. REDMOND
PATRICK K. REEVES
JEROME A. REITANO
JONATHAN P. REMBETSY
JUAN P. REMY
LAWRENCE J. RICHARDSON
BLAKE L. RICHTER
CHRISTOPHER M. RILEY
BRIAN J. ROBERTS
SIDNEY L. ROBERTS
JOHN W. ROBEY
JASON L. ROCK
KYLE F. ROGERS
ANDREW J. ROSSOW
BRADLEY W. ROUSH
JOSEPH P. RYAN
THOMAS R. RYAN, JR.
JONATHAN W. RYDER
BENJAMIN W. SAAD
THOMAS J. SACCHIERI III
MICHAEL D. SALAZAR
LEAH M. SANCHEZ
MIGUEL A. SANCHEZ
COLIN M. SATTTLER
DREW A. SCHAUB
CARL B. SCHREIER
KYLE W. SCHRIEFER
ARIEL M. SCHUETZ
ANDREW T. SCOTT
BENJAMIN S. SCOTT
JOHN A. SCOTT
MATHEW L. SCOTT
GARRETT M. SEARLE
DANIEL L. SHALCHI
DAVID M. SHERCK
TOMMY E. SIEKER
SCOTT T. SIGGINS
MARTIN N. SIGLI
CARL A. SIMONE
JAMES D. SMALL
DAVID C. SMITH
EDWARD M. SMITH
RUSSELL B. SMITH
JESSE L. SNYDER
ANTONIO G. SOMOZAOQUENDO
CHRISTOPHER SOOD
BISHOP J. SPARKS
GREGORY R. SPENCE
DAVID M. SPENCER
RICHARD T. SPOSITO
CHARLES A. STAAH
SHAWN A. STANGLE
JEFFREY C. STAPLER
ROBERT D. STCLAIRE
JOSEPH P. STEADMAN
ERICH R. STEFFENS
GREGORY S. STERLEY
WESLEY C. STEWART
ROBERT W. STILLINGS
STEPHEN S. STOCK
DON A. SULLIVAN
TYREK N. SWABY
PHILIP C. SWINTEK
NICHOLAS S. TALLANT
TRENTON W. TALLEY
PATRICK R. TANNER
DERICK S. TAYLOR
JAMES C. TAYLOR
ZACHARY L. TEGTMEIER
BRENDON E. TERRY
MICHAEL S. THATCHER
JUSTIN S. THOMAS
LEO R. THOMAS
JARED D. TOMBERLIN
MICHAEL C. TOMPKINS
DALE L. TRAKAS
DANIEL L. TREVINO
ERIC V. TRIVETTE
CAMERON P. TURNER
CHRISTIAN B. VALENTI
MICHAEL J. VANKLEECK
JACOB D. VANKO
JAMES I. VANSANDT III
MICHAEL J. VANSTEENKISTE
DAVID A. VASQUEZ

TYLER F. VEST
BRENDAN P. WADSWORTH
RYAN N. WALLACE
CHRISTOPHER J. WALLGREN
JAMES D. WALTON
CHATOM J. WARREN
RASHAUN D. WARREN
LERHONDA J. WASHINGTON
BENJAMIN L. WASHKOWIAK
MATTHEW G. WATSON
ANDREW C. WEBB
CARL J. WEBER
MATTHEW R. WEISNER
ROBERT H. WELLS
KATHRYN A. WERBACK
THAD M. WESCOTT
AZIZI V. D. WESMILLER
MICHAEL D. WIEHAGEN
ROBERT T. WILKINS
JASON A. WILLIAMS
AICHA D. WILLIAMSON
ALAN B. WILSON
RICHARD S. WILSON
PAUL S. WINTERTON
JONATHAN G. WISSLER
MICHAEL A. WOODHOUSE
WILLIAM R. WRIGHT
JOHN F. YANIKOV
DAVID W. YI
GEORGE P. YOUNG
MEGAN E. YOUNG
JEFFREY O. ZABALA
CHRISTOPHER J. ZAGURSKY
HENRY S. ZHANG
D001853
D016714
D016023
D012522
D016561
D016146
D014495
D016166
D012623
D012810
D013557
D016142
D016412
D012757
D015936
D016538
D016386
D015261
D013030
D016416
D014407
D016217
D014988
D016445
D013290
D016044
D014297
D014354
D014360
G010688
D014756
D014508
D014984
D016442

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY
UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

MICHAEL S. ABBOTT
CHRISTIAN A. ABNEY
RAFAEL R. ACEVEDO
ROBERT B. ALEXANDER
ERIK A. AMSTUTZ
ERIC D. BACA
JARROD C. BAILEY
JASON M. BEHLER
DONALD J. BELL
MICHAEL D. BELL
REGINALD K. BENNETT
JAMES P. BERTOLINO
CHRISTOPHER J. BLACKWELL
JONATHAN BLANDING
MATTHEW B. BOOTH
JASON M. BOST
JILLIAN R. BOURQUE
JUSTIN N. BOWMAN
EARL GLENN A. BOWSER
PATRICK S. BOYD
MICHAEL P. BRABNER
CATORY D. BRADLEY
JACOB M. BRADY
DANIEL R. BRANER
JENNIFER C. BREWSTER
DANIEL R. BROWN
JESSICA L. BROWN
LAUREN A. CABRAL
HANNAH K. CALDWELL
JULIE A. CAMPBELL
MICHAEL A. CANUPSUAREZ
ANTHONY S. CARISTI
NICHOLAS J. CARLTON
FRANKLIN B. CARR
JERAD L. CASIAS
FRANK CASTRO
EUGENE CHOI
JAY M. CHUNG
KRISTINA N. CLARK
STEPHEN M. COLEY
JAMES R. COLLARD
PEDRO J. COSTAS
BRIAN T. COVERT
RAVI N. CRUZ
DAVID A. DANIELS
JASON M. DAY
KIMBERLY N. DEFOUR
DAVID J. DELASSUS
JEFFREY L. DELP
MICHAEL R. DEMBECK
ZACHARY D. DENTON
FREDERICK T. DEQUINA
LUKASZ DERDA
PHILIP H. DILLINGHAM
ROGER A. DOMINIQUE
SEAN P. DUNSTAN
JASON H. EATON
BRANDON S. EBEL
JEREMY R. ECKEL
MATTHEW T. EINHORN
MELISSA J. ELLEDGE
ADAM T. ELLISON
SOPHIA L. ESTRADA
CRAIG A. FALK
JEROD J. FARKAS
GREGORY H. FASSETT
MATTHEW D. FERRETTI
DAVID S. FERSTL
SCOTT W. FISHER
TIMOTHY P. FITZGERALD
SHEILA M. FLAGG
MICHAEL W. FLINT
TIMOTHY C. FORRY
MICHAEL A. FRANSON
MICHAEL A. FRAZIER
BRYAN T. FRENCH
CHRISTOPHER D. GARDINER
JEFFEREY V. GERACI
STEPHEN D. GERRY
REGINALD J. GHOLSTON
ASHLEY M. GOLDMAN
JASON M. GOLDSTEIN
PHILIP J. GRANADOS
SETH M. GREEN
KATRINA B. GRIMES
MARGIE J. GRINES
DANIEL C. GROLLER
NATHANIEL J. GROVES
CLINT L. GUDAN, JR.
TIMOTHY T. HALL
MICHAEL W. HALTER
LAURA A. HAMILTON
BENNETT L. HAMM
LARRY A. HARMON
MATTHEW J. HEISS
JOSEPH W. HERON
ROSS M. HERTLEIN
ELAINA R. HILL
STEVEN M. HOAK
ADAM M. HODGES
TAUARA HODOSAVEA
CLINTON L. HOPKINS
BENJAMIN E. HORMANN
ANDREW S. HORN
GEORGE E. HORNE
ROBERT T. HRUSKA
JED W. HUDSON
MICHAEL L. HUDSON
MITCHELL T. HUNT
CHADWICK E. HYMAN
JOSEPH R. IRWIN
ALEXIS D. JACKSON
NICOLE L. JACKSON
NASMINE S. JALLAH
PAUL L. JANKER
LARRY W. JEWETT
JULIA JOHNSON
TANESHA R. JOHNSON
BRIAN C. JONES
CARLTON O. JONES
CHARLIE R. JONES
JEREMIAH JONES
LAURA E. JONES
JONATHAN J. KALCZYNSKI
ELIJAH T. KANG
ROBERT KANG
BRIAN C. KARHOFF
MARQUESSA L. KEITH
MICHELLE L. KELLY
ELIZABETH C. KENT
SALEEM A. KHAN
TIMOTHY R. KOENIG
JOSEPHINE E. LADNIER
MARIBEL M. LEE
DERRICK L. LYLES
LINDSAY S. MAPLES
KEVIN M. MATHEW
JESSICA M. MCCARTHY
ERIKSON A. MCCLEARY
TRAVIS J. MCCracken
MICHAEL B. MCDANIEL
RYAN E. MCDONALD
JEREMY T. MCNEIL
NATALIE L. MENG
TROY D. MERKEL
IMMANUEL S. M. MGANA
CARL S. MILLER
WILLIAM V. MILLER
CHRISTOPHER P. MITCHUM
STEVEN D. MOEBES
CAMILLE N. MORGAN
DONALD W. MOYER
JONATHAN K. NEAL
TRAVIS A. NEDDERSEN
ERIC S. NELSON
STEPHEN J. NEVES
SEAN A. NICE
PATRICK C. O'DONNELL
WESLEY R. OGDEN
ROHAN R. OLDACRE

JUSTIN M. OLES
 RYAN E. OLIVER
 MIHAILS OVSIJENKO
 JUNG W. PAK
 PHILLIP PALOMO II
 VERNIE Y. PARAM
 CELINA S. PARGO
 JOHN M. PAUL
 MARC D. PETERMAN
 ADAM R. PHEARSDORF
 JASON D. PHILLIPS
 MICHAEL R. PINTER
 ERIC S. PREDMORE
 CHRISTOPHER D. PRICE
 BRANDON A. PYE
 JONATHON D. REAMS
 HOWARD W. REARDON
 RYAN R. RESSLER
 ASHLEY M. RITCHEY
 EDUARDO L. RIVERA
 JAMES ROBINSON, JR.
 WANDLYN D. ROBINSON
 AARON A. ROGERS
 NINOTCHKA ROSASHERNANDEZ
 TREVOR D. ROWLANDS
 CHRISTOPHER J. SADOSKI
 ADAM M. SAMIOF
 NYRALIZ SANABRIARIVERA
 JONATHAN D. SAUER
 LIANNA M. SCHARFF
 RICHARD A. SCRIMA
 JAMES J. SEALE
 QUAMMIE J. SEMPER
 STEPHEN S. SETTEMBRE
 DOUGLAS R. SHONK
 LAASAC A. SIMPSON
 KEN E. W. SMITH
 JONATHAN W. SOHL
 ANGELA P. SOMNUK
 ERIC M. STANGLE
 RAYMOND E. STAPLETON
 JENNIFER M. STARNES
 RYAN T. STEUER
 JOSEPH R. STORTI
 ADAM C. STOVER
 KEVIN P. STRAMARA
 KELLY R. SVARSTAD
 MATTHEW W. SWIM
 FRANK R. TALBERT
 JONATHAN J. TALIS
 DEAN W. TALLANT
 STEVEN C. TAYLOR
 WILLIAM L. TAYLOR
 BRIAN E. THOMPSON
 MICHAEL N. TIFFANY
 MINH D. TRAN
 LINDSEY N. TRAVIS
 ROBERT F. TURNER
 JOSHUA UNVERZAGT
 ZACHARY G. VALENTINE
 JEREMIA M. VAN
 STEVEN G. VANDEZANDE
 DANIEL W. VARLEY
 JON B. VAUGHAN
 ANGEL A. VEGACOLON
 JACOB H. WADE
 MICHAEL S. WALTER
 JAMES E. WHEELER
 ALEXANDER WILKINS
 ERIC B. WILLIAMS
 MICHAEL M. WILLIAMS
 NATOSHIA L. WILLIAMS
 RAYMOND E. WILLSON
 JULIE L. WOELLNER
 ALAN K. WOOD
 GREGORY WOOTEN, JR.
 JEREMY L. YAMA
 EDGAR A. YU
 MICHAEL W. ZDROJESKY
 D016648
 D015467
 D016141
 D015495
 D014445
 D015907

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

RACHELL H. BACA
 DAVID S. BICKELL
 DEVLIN T. BOYTER
 PATRICK L. BRUNDAGE
 MICAH J. BUSHOUSE
 RICHARD A. CORDERO
 RYAN S. HAND
 KYLE S. HOISINGTON
 MEGAN L. JANTOS
 CHRISTOPHER J. KEGEL
 MATTHEW S. LINTON
 SCOTT W. MARLER
 JUSTIN T. MILLER
 NATHAN D. OLLY
 DON C. PALERMO
 DAVID O. RASER
 ERIC S. SCHLIEBER
 BRIAN M. SCHULTZ
 TENNILLE W. SCOTT
 CHRISTOPHER J. TELLEY
 PETER R. WILCOX
 ANTHONY L. WILLIAMS
 MATTHEW T. WILLIAMSON
 DEVLIN P. WINKELSTEIN
 D016429
 D016225

D014087

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUAL FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR ARMY MEDICAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 531 AND 7064:

To be lieutenant colonel

CHARLES J. BULVA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be lieutenant colonel

DAVID L. ARMESON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be colonel

IVAN J. ANTOSH
 FARHAN S. AYUBI
 DEW C. BAIRD
 BENJAMIN L. BAKER
 STEVEN R. BALLARD
 TODD P. BALOG
 TIMOTHY S. BATIG
 JEROME M. BENAVIDES
 SLAVOMIR A. BILINSKI
 JASON M. BLAYLOCK
 MICHAEL R. BOIVIN
 BRIAN M. BOLDT
 FRANCIS H. BOUDREAU
 EDWARD E. BRIDGES II
 JASON K. BURRIS
 MICHAEL S. CAHILL
 VINCENT F. CAPALDI II
 NATHAN A. CARLSON
 MIN H. CHANG
 KEVIN M. CRON
 RACHEL A. CUENCA
 PETER L. CUFF
 KARAMARIE H. DELANEY
 MICHAEL S. DIRKS
 BENJAMIN P. DONHAM
 THOMAS C. DOWD
 TOBIN T. ECKEL
 JASON W. EDENS
 CHRISTOPHER L. ELLIOTT
 ALEXANDER J. ERNEST
 MELISSA A. GRANT
 JOHN C. GRAYBILL
 SCOTT P. GROGAN
 JENNIFER L. GURSKI
 DOROTA J. HAWKSWORTH
 JASON S. HAWKSWORTH
 MATTHEW O. HEISEL
 JOHN S. HELLUMS
 BRANDI N. HICKS
 CHRISTOPHER C. HIGGINS
 SUZANNA N. HOLBROOK
 DANIELLE HOLT
 EDWARD A. HULTEN
 JULIE A. HUNDERTMARK
 ERIC J. JACOBSON
 TIMOTHY V. JARDELEZA
 ERIK R. JOHNSON
 DARRELL E. JONES
 KELLY E. KAFKA
 JENNIFER S. KICKER
 CHRISTOPHER J. KULHAVY
 ALAN R. LARSEN, JR.
 KATHERINE B. LIESEMER
 KIRK N. LIESEMER
 JEFFREY R. LIVEZEY
 RENEE MALLORY
 BRENDAN D. MASINI
 JOSEPH M. MATTHEWS
 CHRISTOPHER S. MCGUIRE
 ANASTASIA M. MCKAY
 MEGAN H. MCKINNON
 ANDREW R. MEDENDORP
 NANCY L. MEYERS
 SHAUN R. MILLER
 INGRID B. MULKERRIN
 ELISA D. OHERN
 HEATHER M. OMARA
 NADIA M. PEARSON
 JONATHAN S. PEDERSON
 GREGORY E. PUNCH
 AUTUMN M. RICHARDS
 FERNANDO ROBLESACEVEDO
 NORBERTO RODRIGUEZ, JR.
 ROSEMARIE RODRIGUEZ
 KIRK S. RUSSELL
 JOHN D. SCHABER
 ALISON L. SEMANOFF
 SHANE M. SUMMERS
 MICHAEL J. SUPERIOR
 KEVIN M. TAYLOR
 LELAND D. TAYLOR
 BRETT J. THEELER
 AMY M. THOMPSON
 SAIOA TORREALDAY
 ZACHARY S. TURNER
 ERIC G. VERWIEBE
 RACHEL VILLACORTALYEW
 CHRISTOPHER A. WEISSMAN
 KAREN L. WILSON
 DUKE G. YIM
 RICHARD Y. YOON
 D016623

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADES INDICATED IN THE

UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 605:

To be captain

JOSEPH L. CAMPBELL
 JEREMY L. CARLSON
 CHRISTOPHER J. CARTER
 CLINTON A. CORNELL
 AUSTIN W. DUFF
 MICHAEL D. FISHER
 ERICH C. FRANDRUP
 JONATHAN J. HAASE
 ERIC A. HUNTER
 KIMBERLY E. JONES
 JOHN R. KAJMOWICZ
 ERIK J. KENNY
 MATTHEW P. LUFF
 KEITH E. MARINICS
 JOSEPH B. MITZEN
 KRISTEL A. OCANAS
 LESTER O. PATTERSON
 DOUGLAS PRATT

To be commander

TOY W. ANDREWS
 DONALD S. BABCOCK
 BRACKERY L. BATTLE
 MATTHEW P. BENNETT
 BENJAMIN A. BROOKS
 BENJAMIN D. COYLE
 DANIEL J. DEUTSCH
 JOHN J. HAYES III
 RICHARD S. JORDAN
 WILLIAM L. MARDEN
 TIMOTHY J. ORTH
 DAVID C. SCHULTZ

To be lieutenant commander

STEVE A. ADRIAZOLA
 JOSHUA D. BAKER
 WINSTON J. BEATTY
 PAUL T. BEAUCHAMP
 DANIEL R. BECKER
 JASON S. BOMBARDIER
 THOMAS G. BUCK
 CHRISTOPHER B. CLARK II
 BENNIE J. COOLEY
 BRIAN J. DANLEY
 JASON N. DEASON
 VINCENT J. DEBENEDETTI
 ISAAC M. DEREGO
 FORBES K. DEVER
 JAMIESON B. DODGE
 JOHN F. V. DONOVAN
 STEVONNISE J. DUNN
 BRANDON J. GOOD
 GRAHAM B. HARMON
 NICHOLAS S. HOFFMAN
 ROBERT M. HUBNER
 BRIAN T. HULSE
 TYLER P. JACKSON
 IAN M. JARVIS
 ANDREW S. JOHNSON
 MICHAEL R. KIRKPATRICK
 JORDAN C. LYNCH
 JEREMIAH J. MAHAN
 CORY S. MARUDAS
 JEREMY W. MAYFIELD
 ANDREW C. MAYS
 BRYAN MCGUINNESS
 SHANE M. MOISON
 JAMES M. ORR
 DANIEL P. REMUS
 WILLIAM S. RUTHART
 ZACHARY D. STEIGER
 MATTHEW A. STEVENS
 ANH C. TINH
 JACE B. WALLER, JR.
 MATTHEW B. WATERMAN
 BRIAN M. WELLS
 JAMES A. WHITE, JR.
 DAVID J. WOODS

IN THE SPACE FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES SPACE FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

MATTHEW B. CHRISTENSEN
 DAVID A. HEINZ

DISCHARGED NOMINATION

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of the following nomination pursuant to S Res. 27, and the nomination was placed on the Executive Calendar:

KETANJI BROWN JACKSON, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.